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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Roosevelt Has Recovery Plan

Europe Likes Rome Scheme

U. S. May Float Baby Bonds

Hitler Asks Dictator Powers

Austria Fears Fascist Acts

Herbert Hoover Is Greeted

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT explains details of his recovery program to party leaders and is promised support for it by the Democratic majority in the Senate and the House. The program is under four main heads. Unemployment relief will be met with immediate work in national and state forests, a schedule of public works, and aid to states for direct relief. Farm aid will be sought through efforts to raise prices and legislation to prevent mortgage foreclosures. Railroads will be helped by coördinating railroad operation, and another program will relate to transportation in all its phases. Banking legislation will undertake correction of existing abuses. The President asks drastic rules in getting his measures swiftly through Congress—He insists that great needs call for great speeds.

¶ Europe sees progress being made for the Mussolini-MacDonald plan worked out in Rome. To be workable and assure peace for years, the plan requires the coöperation of Britain, France, Italy and Germany. But Prime Minister MacDonald, in an interview, states that the smaller nations would be allowed to come in. He would have them as agreeing members, rather than impose peace upon them. Paris understands Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria would be treated the same as other powers. The French Cabinet is said to favor the plan in effect. London is somewhat confused by conflicting reports—But no nations say No.

¶ The United States Treasury may make a patriotic appeal for a gigantic refunding undertaking. The campaign would be to reduce the interest load America is carrying on its $20,000,000,000 national debt. Under the tentative scheme opportunity would be afforded each individual investor to have a specific, personal share in the struggle to bring about better conditions. He would be asked to invest according to his ability in government bonds in denominations as low as $50. Interest would be at a low rate, much lower than the 4½ per cent rate that billions of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds now draw—In the spirit of the Liberty Loans, everybody would be asked to lend a hand.

¶ Germany sees Chancellor Adolf Hitler deftly engineering through the Reichstag an act depriving itself of legislative functions and giving him dictatorial powers until April 1, 1937. The Government will promulgate the laws. Hitler tells his leaders the Fascists must raise their followers from 17,000,000 to 25,000,000 before the "national revolution" is accomplished. Jewish judges and prosecutors are to be removed from criminal courts. Dr. Albert Einstein's house is searched in vain for hidden arms. New York Jews, getting details of persecutions from refugees, ask President Roosevelt to protest to Berlin—Fundamental rights of Jewish citizens are being invaded.

¶ The American banker, new type, must pattern after the sea captain. So declares Dr. Walter Spahr of the Department of Economics, New York University. The weak spot in the banker, who controls 90 per cent of the medium of exchange, is that he is primarily a profit-maker. But primarily, says Dr. Spahr, he should have the same standards of honor and integrity as a sea captain. When the ship hits the rocks the captain's first duty is to save his passengers. The skipper is the last to leave, often going down with the ship. But the banker, sighting rocks from the financial bridge, goes over the side with his possessions—But of course Dr. Spahr doesn't mean all bankers do this.

¶ Austria expresses fear of possible invasion by Fascist storm troops from Germany. The semiofficial newspaper Reichspost quotes Hans Frank, new Bavarian Minister of Justice, as threatening that Gen. Franz von Epp, Federal Commissioner, might undertake direct action "to safeguard the freedom of our fellow Germans in Austria." War Minister Vaugoin warns Austria to avoid being absorbed as Bavaria was through being unprepared. But Austrian Fascists say no "invasion" will be necessary—They expect to see Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss overwhelmed in their elevation of "our Chancellor" Adolf Hitler.

¶ Herbert Hoover, former President, bound homeward to California, declines to make a speech at Ogden, Utah, but hears one. "You have been the pioneer in the world of trouble and calamity," declares J. Reuben Clark Jr., former Ambassador to Mexico. "Those who come after you will reap where they did not sow. We love you, have faith in you, and wish you happiness and success"—Which is pleasing evidence that even a President can be quite gone without being quite forgotten.

Welsh Bards Help In Teaching Jobless

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Holyhead, Wales

WELSH bards, who are honored for achievements in the arts at the annual Eisteddfodau, are rallying to instruct and entertain the jobless here. Classes and lectures in both the Welsh and English language are drawing numbers of eager listeners.

Lectures include "The World Crisis," "The Ideals of Education," "Poetry," "Some of the Elements of Humor in English Literature" and "The History of Civilization."

Boston Buildings Long Vacant Now Full of Activity

Community Service Puts Its Civic Recreation Plan Into Effect

Fourteen municipal buildings in Boston, practically vacant since their erection several years ago, are at last alive with activity as the program of the City-Wide Committee on Health and Recreation ends its first month.

Long-silenced halls now reëcho happy shouts. Gymnasiums, accustomed only to staid calisthenics, resound to hundreds of feet, as games of basketball, volleyball, boxing and wrestling enter the field.

All this is the result of a program first outlined by the Community Service of Boston and being carried out by a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. William P. Long, Boston park commissioner. The Community Service has long advocated such a recreational development but it was only recently that plans were finally worked out and Boston's municipal buildings put to full use.

The present program has been accelerated due to current needs of those who are faced with a good deal of spare time, according to Mr. George P. Hamlin Jr., one of the directors of Community Service of Boston and formerly on the Massachusetts Unemployment Committee. But this, he says, is merely a beginning; community recreational activities will be needed more than ever in the future.

Mr. Hamlin described the varying successes of the several departments—educational, physical, quiet-game and reading rooms, arts and crafts, music, and dramatics. Attendance at the reading rooms shows a total of about 13,400 men and women a week; gymnasium periods have a weekly registration of 1771 individuals, and so far about 2400 have signed up for an average of four of the popular educational courses. Speaking of arts and crafts, Mr. Hamlin said:

"It is difficult to find out just what articles are salable. When we discover such a product, the problem arises of keeping everyone from making it, thus spoiling a limited market. If it is possible to find certain articles which are really salable and then limit the number which might be turned out by any single group, handicraft programs might be carried out without much financial loss."

Dramatic and musical activities are largely undeveloped so far, but the directors realize that they cannot expect full result in such an extensive program after only a few weeks. As it is, Mr. Hamlin stated that about 4500 people a day are participating in the activities, and the number increases every week.

"Games are the most popular activities here," said Mr. Michael Rafferty, one of those in charge of the reading room in the J. J. Williams Building. "The men seem to like them better than reading. What we need now is more chairs and tables."

Mr. Rafferty stated that about 400 men came to the room daily. The J. J. Williams checker enthusiasts are planning a team to compete with other neighborhood "checkerists." Smaller accommodations for women have also been established, and Mr. Hamlin explained that hat racks were being sent to the rooms to make the men feel more at home.

"Next year, we hope to extend our pioneer step to make the program more thorough and far reaching," he declared. "The future will probably bring a shorter working week, and the problem of how people are to constructively use their leisure time must be met with municipal recreational activities of all types."

'The Harvard Blues' Latest Foxtrot As 'Ring ELI ot 7600' Seems Imminent

Is Harvard's crimson turnin' blue?

There seems to be some indication at least of overcast skies in Cambridge. All because the telephone officials in their search for a name for the proposed new exchange in the Harvard square district, have taken under consideration "Eliot" in honor of Dr. Charles W. Eliot former president of Harvard.

But what raises the ire of the present generation of Harvard men is the fact that not only is the telephone company honoring a famous Harvard president but also Elihu Yale, founder of the New Haven institution. Those who call Harvard on the telephone may have to dial "E-L-I 7600" when the new system goes into effect.

The Crimson, Harvard undergraduate daily and mirror of university views, hints at possible fireworks should the telephone company make its tentative choice final. It points to the discretion used by contractors and builders of the local dormitories in purchasing only those locks and automatic door stops on which the name "Yale" did not appear. They remembered, perhaps, a few years ago, when all offensive locks were removed from Harvard doors and shipped to New Haven.

But at least there is some consolation for the sons of Harvard. They can considerately point out with delicate finesse, that Elihu Yale received his sheepskin at Harvard.

West Virginia Governor Vetoes Horse-Racing Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Gov. H. G. Kump has exercised his veto power on the so-called horse-racing bill for West Virginia. The measure was passed in the closing hours of the session.

In calling on the Governor to use the veto power, the Huntington Advertiser said that the measure was "vicious and detrimental to public morals."

Fascists' Talent for Pageantry Marks Opening of Reichstag

Ceremony at Potsdam Precedes Expected Appeal for Hitler Dictatorship—Crowds Line Streets of Historic German Town

By Cable from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, March 21—All roads in Germany led to Potsdam today. There, in an atmosphere reminiscent of the glories of the old German Empire, the eighth Republican Reichstag held its opening ceremony—a Reichstag which will be asked to replace parliamentary authority by a complete dictatorship in the hands of Herr Adolf Hitler.

Even Berlin looked longingly toward the small residential town on the River Havel, where one of the greatest state ceremonies in post-war Germany took place. A nation-wide holiday, organized with all of the National Socialist talent for colorful pageantry, marked the opening of the Reichstag in the Garrison Church, sacred to all Germans, especially Prussians, because of its connection with Frederick the Great.

President von Hindenburg, Chancellor Hitler, the Crown Prince, the diplomatic corps and the Reich commissioners from various states participated, together with the Reichstag deputies except the Social Democrats, who decided not to attend and the Communists, most of whom are imprisoned or abroad.

Potsdam, which is the embodiment of Prussian will triumphant over difficulties, presented a mass of color. Everywhere the black, white and red of the former empire, now virtually Germany's official flag, and the National Socialist Swastika, waved with state and patriotic association banners. Together with the green, black and brown and other uniforms of the National Socialists troopers, Steel Helmets and other similar organizations a spectacle as varied though not as gay as seen at central European folk festivals was presented.

Large crowds lining the streets filled to overflowing this town of 65,000 inhabitants where "the architects of Prussia" built their gorgeous palaces and planned their conquests.

After the official ceremony President von Hindenburg laid a wreath upon the tombs of Frederick Wilhelm I and Frederick the Great, and then

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Cheap Yen Pushes Japanese Trading With Australians

British Textiles Hit as Low-Price Goods Capture Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—Concern is being felt in the English textile trade by the increased use of cheap Japanese cottons and woolens in Australia, due to the depreciation of Japanese currency in relation to Australian and English sterling. At the end of 1932, the depreciation in the yen was equivalent to about 40 per cent in terms of English currency, and 22 per cent in terms of Australian currency.

This depreciation places Japanese manufacturers in a strong position in Australian market in relation to the better quality cottons produced in England. Japan has availed itself of the opportunity, and the British textile industries which have suffered severely from the development of the industry in Australia are feeling the effect. Since the economic crisis began Japan has captured virtually the whole of the vast North African and Arabian trade in cheap cottons from Lancashire.

The expansion of Japanese textiles sales to Australia is not a breach of the Ottawa agreement so long as the margin of British preference laid down in the Ottawa formula is preserved in the Australian tariff. Technically the margin is there, but in practice the exchange difference has nearly wiped out the benefit to the English industry as against Japan.

The question of whether in fact the spirit of the Ottawa Agreement is endangered by exchange differences is to be subject of a comprehensive inquiry by the Australian tariff board which has been instructed by the Government to investigate the practicability of devising some methods of varying protective items of the tariff in accordance with the operations of foreign exchange. The board is expected to report on whether some such method of varying duties is practicable and on the amount of variation of duty to be made on account of exchange.

The position is delicate from an Australian point of view because of the vast importance to the Commonwealth of Japanese trade. In framing at Ottawa the tariff concessions which Australia could give Britain, special pains were taken by the leader of the Australian delegation, Mr. S. M. Bruce, to insure that nothing should be done prejudicial to the interests of Australia's best foreign customers, such as Japan. Australia would be reluctant to take any action to deprive Japan of any advantage it enjoys on the Australian market.

Democracy Found To Need Renewed Faith of Citizens

Its Blessings as Well as Abuses Must Be Shown, Chicago Dean Says

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21—The schools must give more attention to educating people to appreciate democracy, so that democracy can be constructed into a still finer thing, instead of being abandoned in favor of some other experiment, Dr. Shailer Mathews, retiring dean of the University of Chicago divinity school, said in a convocation address today when 312 students were graduated from the university.

The art of living in a democracy, a field of teaching and research which has been regrettably neglected by universities and obscured by specialization, must be cultivated assiduously by America's higher institutions, lest democracy itself be neglected and obscured, Dr. Mathews said.

"Thirty years ago we believed that the evils of democracy could be cured by more democracy," Dr. Mathews said. "Had the course of this idealism not been checked, we should have been a vastly happier people. As a consequence of shell-shocked idealism, disillusion and mishandled liberalism since the war, we find many persons declaring that they have lost confidence in democracy.

"They talk glibly about Fascism and Communism and have forgotten that the blessings they enjoy as well as the abuses from which they suffer are the outcome of democracy."

Chile Starts Drive To Safeguard Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A national drive to save the "niño indigente" has started, the Government having adopted a plan evolved by the Minister of Labor, Señor Garcia Oldini, who declared that "the number and unfavorable situation of poor children, for the most part offsprings of the unemployed, presents a grave national problem, the more so as they are the citizens of the future."

A ministerial decree has appointed a commission, in which the Ministers of Labor and of Public Education, with the Minister of Interior (who is also Premier), are included.

A subcommittee has been set up which will advise the commission on the steps to be taken for safeguarding thousands of young lives. In some cases, it has already been decided, care of the family will be taken from parents who have no means of livelihood, the State undertaking to provide housing accommodation, food and schooling.

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Things Present

If you happen to know a noisy patriot, one of the fight-at-the-drop-of-a-hat type, invite him to read the editorial, "The 'Character' of a 'New War.'"

The first item in the Mirror of World Opinion on the back page is an interesting sign of the times.

The readers of the Monitor win! Responding to numerous requests, the Daily Features page today begins publication of Ad-O-Grams twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Let Advertising Information Committees govern themselves accordingly.

More "Catalogue Browsings" on the Gardens and Home Building page. And the gleanings from the recent spring flower show in Boston should not be overlooked.

Another article in the "Advertising—and You" series appears on the Progress in Education page.

And Things to Come

The Guess-O-Jig and answers which normally would have appeared today will appear tomorrow on the inside back page.

Wednesday brings a Women's Activities—Home Making page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," and the weekly Aviation column

French Attitude On Italian Plan Lessens Tension

Way Out of Two Main Objections Now Seems Likely to Evolve

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, March 21—There is beginning to emerge from Franco-British discussion here of the Italian proposals for a four-power pact the conviction that the French Government, confronted squarely with the choice between unreasoning adherence to the status quo and peaceful revision of treaties by mutual consent, has chosen a policy of confident collaboration with the other great European powers.

Indications are that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Sir John Simon brought from Signor Benito Mussolini to M. Edouard Daladier and his Cabinet assurances of willingness to find a satisfactory answer to the chief faults which the French find with the proposals.

These are: First, that a "four-power directory" would tend to destroy the League of Nations, and, second, that the pact as originally understood here would tend to divide Europe anew into two camps, the strong against the weak, and would thereby separate France from its allies, the Little Entente and Poland.

The contentment and generally complete satisfaction expressed by French ministers today made it clear that the conversations had revealed the possibility of overcoming these objections.

According to reports which are believed to be true only generally, but subject to broad adjustment in detail, Signor Mussolini's plan consists of the following provisions:

Article 1. Pacts to run for a period of 10 years and endure another 10 unless one of the signatories gives one year's notice of withdrawal.

Art. 2. Signatories pledge themselves to coöperate for preservation of peace in Europe on the basis of the Kellogg pact.

Art. 3 Other nations invited to adhere to the agreement if they desire but not, however, as active or principal members.

Art. 4. Primary objectives of the pact are: First, in conformance with the Covenant of the League of Nations revision of peace treaties may be sought; second, Britain, France and Italy reaffirm that equal rights in armament were accorded to Germany by the December declaration and agree that the time has now come to give immediate and practical effect to this declaration, and also recognize the armament equality of Austria, Bulgaria and Hungary.

Art. 5. The four powers agree to coöperate in their mutual interests outside of Europe and in their colonies.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Luncheon Costs 7.5 Cents a Plate

WASHINGTON, March 21—Carrying economy to the dining table of the White House, the Roosevelts sat down to a luncheon that cost only 7½ cents a person.

The menu, worked out by the home economics department of Cornell University, included hot stuffed eggs with tomato sauce, mashed potatoes, prune pudding, coffee and bread. For adults, the ingredients of this meal cost a little over 7 cents each; if milk is provided for children, the price would be 9½ cents.

Today's menu is one of a series worked out by Miss Flora Rose, director of the college of home economics at Cornell University, a friend of Mrs. Roosevelt, to show how cheaply a well-balanced meal can be prepared in homes where incomes have been curtailed. The housekeeper at the White House, Mrs. Henry Nesbitt, has received enough of these economy menus for a week, but Mrs. Roosevelt says that such meals will be served only to the family and members of the staff.

The President's luncheon, which is the same as that served in the family dining room of the White House, is carried to him on a tray at the executive offices.

Roosevelt Wins Full Support For Recovery Plans by Candor

Explains Program Under Four Heads to Leaders—Embraces Unemployment and Farm Relief, Railroads and Banking

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—President Roosevelt's vast program for national recovery—a program which touches every major aspect of material activity in the United States and brings sweeping reform to each—has today the strong support of the Administration machine in Congress, to whose leaders it was fully explained in a White House conference last night.

Having last week given an inkling of his program to the nation, President Roosevelt has now given its details to congressional leaders of both parties and may be expected soon in another radio talk straight to the American people to explain fully what he is projecting.

Meanwhile, the program falls under four main heads, and on the basis of a summary issued at the White House may be put in the following outline:

Unemployment relief: (1) Immediate work in national and state forests; (2) Government aid to states for direct relief; (3) a future program of public works.

Farm relief: (1) Aid through efforts to raise crop prices; (2) legislation to prevent foreclosure of mortgages on homes and farms.

Railroads: (1) Plan to include and coördinate railroad operations; (2) another program relating to the general problem of transportation in all its phases.

Banking: Legislation looking to the correction of existing abuses.

One item in the program is now before Congress, and another is speedily to be. The first stage in the farm relief program, an effort to raise crop prices, is in the legislative mill. And the initial point in unemployment relief—immediate work in national and state forests—is projected for introduction into Congress forthwith. The other points will come to Congress just as soon as the relevant legislation can be drafted by Administration officials, and the legislative calendar is cleared.

As in the case of the farm relief

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Shadow of Want Darkens Roads To Soviet Goals

Homes in City and Village Affected by Drastic Food Regulations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW — Apprehension and want hang like a shadow over many homes, in city and village alike, throughout the Soviet Union today.

With the new passport regulations, something akin to the pale that was established for Jews under the Tsarist régime is being enforced on the entire population of large cities, preventing free movement from place to place. This passport decree requires every adult town dweller over the age of 16 to register and receive a passport. The registration is to be carried out under the G. P. U. state police organization.

Speculators, former kulaks and their immediate relatives, remnants of disfranchised classes, or any persons who are undesirable in the eyes of the authorities, will be required to leave the city and go somewhere else. The meager stocks of food will not be shared with them. Peasants who fled from the villages to neighboring towns will probably also be forced to go back.

Deprived of Food Cards

Then there are thousands of persons who in the last year or two have run away from the provinces where conditions are much harder and food scarcer and have come to Moscow. Most of these, who live at present in uncertainty and apprehension of the future, will have to leave.

Then there are the office employees who are being discharged in large numbers and are now actually without employment. Under the new regulations they are deprived of their food cards (since the latter are issued only in the place of employment) and have to buy their bread on the open market where prices are prohibitive.

Nor do many housewives and dependents to whom food cards were formerly granted, now receive any. While no figures are available, some think that about 500,000 persons will be required to leave Moscow and that in the month of January 3,200,000 residents of greater Moscow received food cards while 700,000 could not obtain them.

So much for the cities. In the villages, government measures have been of a more tragic character. There, kulaks and their followers who, according to Mr. Joseph Stalin, "are no longer peasants with brutal faces and thick necks, but rather quiet, sweet, almost

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'Captain' Found Saving Himself First When Good Ship 'Bank' Goes on Rocks

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—The chief cause of the recent banking difficulty is to be found in the fact that the banker is primarily a profit maker, according to Dr. Walter Spahr, chairman of the department of economics at New York University.

"This invites the banker to expand and contract at the wrong time," Dr. Spahr told the New Jersey Rotary Club yesterday. "In addition the commercial banks control about 90 per cent of our medium of exchange while at the same time making a profit on the business of controlling it."

Dr. Spahr maintained that the standards of honor and integrity that apply to sea captains should also apply to bankers.

"When a vessel at sea meets with an accident, it is the captain's first duty to see that all his passengers are saved. The skipper is the last to leave the ship, and if some of the passengers or crew must go down, he goes with them.

"When a bank goes on the rocks, however, in nearly all cases it is the banker himself who is first saved. From his position on the financial bridge he can sight trouble coming and get his own possessions to safety. Why should we have two such opposed standards of ethics?"

Dr. Spahr urged the nationalization of all commercial banks, and held that minimum capital requirements should be at least $100,000. He advocated branch banking under the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Banks throughout their districts.

Lyman P. Duff Installed Chief Justice of Canada

OTTAWA, March 21 (AP)—Bench and bar united in giving a warm welcome to Canada's new Chief Justice, Lyman Poore Duff, who presided over the Supreme Court of Canada in his new capacity yesterday, a few minutes after he had been formally installed in the presence of the Governor-General of Canada and members of the Government.

Justice T. Rinfret, senior puisne judge, welcomed the new Chief Justice when court assembled, and congratulated him, on behalf of his colleagues, on his appointment to the highest judicial office in the gift of the Dominion.

Local Option Idea Is Declared Saved In Liquor Measure

State Control Bill Is Explained to Committee on Legal Affairs

The Massachusetts emergency liquor control bill, allegedly designed to keep the liquor traffic out of politics and to avert the abuses contingent on the saloon and the profit motive, was explained today before the legislative committee on legal affairs by Mr. Bentley W. Warren, chairman of the special commission on state liquor laws.

The queries of the committeeman centered on the status of non-licensed communities, importations of liquor from other states and regulation of outdoor liquor advertising.

The long-established practice of local option is preserved in the bill, according to Mr. Warren. Liquor may, however, be imported into non-licensed towns, provided the purchaser has a personal permit. The requirement of a permit is devised, Mr. Warren said, to check on speakeasies and bootlegging activities.

To provide for the almost immediate legalization of malt beverages by Congress, the bill provides, as explained by Mr. Warren, for the granting of licenses by the Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission, to any city or town which voted in 1924 to permit the sale of certain non-intoxicating beverages. Provisions for municipal action before the next biennial elections were included in the bill in order that all municipalities might have implementing legislation.

The bill, while granting unrestricted opportunity to the public to buy non-intoxicating alcoholic beverages in restaurants and drug stores without permits and hard liquors in any amount at groceries and drug stores with a permit, recognized the evil in seeking to stimulate alcoholic indulgence.

The bill carries a provision that would make outdoor advertising by the liquor interests subject to review by the commission. The commission will be controlled in its judgment on such advertising by whether or not the appeal is liable to induce children to drink or adults to consume more than they ordinarily would.

To comments from the committee inquisitors that such a measure was discriminatory, Mr. Warren answered that while he opposed any effort to control an appetite, he was equally against stimulating a practice such as the drinking of liquor.

In order to avert political influence the recommended five-member liquor control commission would be composed of not more than three appointees of the same political party and only one commissioner would be appointed in any one gubernatorial term.

All licenses and permits would be issued under authority of the commission. A Massachusetts Alcoholic Beverages Corporation, financed by private subscriptions, would have exclusive monopoly of the traffic in hard liquor and wines. Dividends would be limited during initiation of the project to 8 per cent and ultimately to 5 per cent a year. All profits above those rates would be paid to the Commonwealth, one-half for the benefit of the state government and the other to the cities and towns in proportion to their population, regardless of whether they were licensed communities.

No personal permit is required to buy beer and ale, which, according to the bill, may be purchased to be drunk on the premises of any licensed hotel, restaurant or club. The revenue from permits and licenses is distributed among the municipalities in proportion to the value of the issues in the various cities and towns.

Personal permits, according to Mr. Warren, would enable the commission to check on and thus control speakeasies and bootlegging activities, since all hard liquors sold must be purchased through accredited selling agents of the corporation with permits. Cognizance of the amount of liquor sold would be taken and inordinate purchases would point, he explained, to illicit use.

Jobs at Once Are Promised By Roosevelt

250,000 Men at Work by Early Summer, He Says, in Relief Message

Asks No New Funds

Civilian Conservation Corps Expected to Work on Fire-Flood Control

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21 — A quarter of a million men at work by early summer without new expenditure!

Prevention of vast present damage through floods and fires and establishment of future national wealth!

Recapture, for countless families, of moral and spiritual values which enforced idleness destroys!

These are only a few of the tangible results which President Roosevelt outlined as immediately realizable in his special unemployment relief message sent to Congress today.

He proposes immediate enrollment of workers by the Federal Government for such public employment as can quickly be started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

These workers will be enrolled in a civilian conservation corps, to be used in simple work connected with forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control, and similar projects. The President proposes to pay for his program with unobligated funds already in the Federal Treasury, now appropriated for public works. This will be sufficient for several months, he says.

Would Only Be Start

With this immediate and emergency work provided for a large nucelus of the unemployed, the President plans to begin at once upon a longer-range program. First he is studying direct relief grants to states, and has concluded that some simple federal machinery to coördinate and check these grants of aid is clearly needed. He asks Congress to esablish the office of federal relief administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

As to a broader public work labor-making program, the President is studying the many projects and financial question involved, and will make a recommendation to Congress at an early date.

But the civilian conservation corps can get to work at once. The President reminded Congress that this type of work is of definite, practical value, in preventing great present financial loss, and establishing future national wealth. He keyed his program in with the day's news by pointing out to Congress that vast damage being caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers could have been avoided by proper preventive measures.

Back to Forgotten Domain

By turning to the forests, President Roosevelt returns to a public domain which, as he says, "has been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development." But the enterprise is an established part of national policy, will conserve previous natural resources, and, he says, pay dividends to the present and future generations.

With his typical attention to men and his broad sympathy with their affairs, President Roosevelt advances as his outstanding reason for starting his reëmployment drive the moral and spiritual values which will thus be recaptured. He reminds the nation that "the overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work."

"We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings," the President says. "We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea, for all the unemployment, but it is an essential step in this emergency. I ask this adoption."

Quick Adoption Expected

There is no doubt whatever but that the President's program will be speedily adopted in Congress, particularly as he asks for no new appropriation. No light is thrown on which unexpended surpluses will be drawn on to pay for the work, and all details are still withheld. But enough is already known of the vast surveys of prospective forest work which have been conducted by the Government to indicate that the project is far beyond the experimental stage.

State and national forests are not so plentiful in the East as in western states, but there is plenty of work to do up and down the Atlantic seaboard, from Maine to the southern states. No delay as anticipated. Recruiting for the armies of conservation will presumably begin in all centers within a few days.

Drawbacks to the plan are well known and recognized at the White House, but it is felt to be far better than any other plan which could be set in operation with comparable speed. In any case, for this season, the American's heritage of his public forest is open: open for rehabilitation of men and trees alike.

The presidential text follows:

It is essential to our recovery program that measures immediately be enacted aimed at unem-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Farm Relief Bill Thought Assured Of Passing House

Steam Roller Prepares Way but Senate Will Not Be So Easy

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21—President Roosevelt's assorted farm relief bill was brought into the House today in the tow of a steam roller drafted by party leaders to overcome a threatened revolt of eastern Democrats aligned with Republicans and send it to the Senate virtually unchanged. Abandoning original plans for a liberal procedure on the floor in the face of growing opposition the bill was brought up under special rule which gives no opportunity for amendments and will force a final vote late today.

Decision to invoke the special rule, branded by Republicans as the most drastic ever drafted for a major piece of general legislation, was reached last night after a sharply divided agriculture committee finally succeeded in reporting it out.

Faced with even the opposition of the committee chairman, Speaker John T. Rainey and other leaders decided the situation was too serious to risk regular procedure which would throw the bill open to amendments and immediately asked the Rules Committee for a special rule which would lead it safely through the House. If the Senate later changes it it will not be their fault.

Another Theory in Senate

Under such an ironclad rule there is little doubt the bill will pass the House in unchanged form. But when it reaches the Senate it will have no steamroller to hide behind. On the contrary it will be at the mercy of a dozen different groups waiting to tear it to pieces.

Administration circles are not as perturbed over the prospects in the Senate as might have been expected. The President very plainly indicated his distaste for the domestic allotment plan, one of the three provisions in the bill, before the Department of Agriculture completed its draft of the measure and it is understood Mr. Roosevelt finally consented to its inclusion only on the insistence of farm groups.

It is not known whether the White House conference last night agreed to accept elimination of the domestic allotment feature from the bill, but it is believed that the President will be perfectly satisfied if it is passed providing only for the land-leasing type of farm relief. This was the method he has openly favored for several weeks. The bill at present provides for it as an alternative to the domestic allotment method.

Few, but rather significant, changes were made in the bill by the House Agriculture Committee. Attention has been particularly attracted by an alteration removing civil service laws from application to the staff of experts, officers and other employees to be appointed to administer the act. As drafted at the Department of Agriculture, all such officials would be under the civil service.

The maximum salary of 10 new experts provided for in the bill was also raised from $7500 to $10,000 by the committee.

Both changes were understood to have been made at the request of the Democratic patronage committee of the House. Republicans promptly pounced upon them as evidence of Democratic intent to find fat partisan rewards in the farm bill and charged the majority with a flagrant return to the old "spoils" system.

The unusual situation occasioned by the refusal of Mr. Jones to sponsor the bill in the House added another complication to the matter. It is customary for the committee chairman to steer a major administration bill through the House.

In a formal statement on the incident Mr. Jones said that while he would support the bill in the end, he found himself out of sympathy with a number of its provisions. He said he felt personally that refinancing of farm mortgages, adjustment of agricultural freight rates and removal of marketing barriers were the most important steps in bringing about improved farm conditions. If these were done first, he felt that legislation as sweeping and drastic as the present bill "would be largely unnecessary."

Among the minor alterations of the bill by the House Committee was the addition of a provision to prohibit any person connected with administration of the act from speculating in any of the farm commodities covered by the measure.

Another added provision would permit farmers to make small sales of their produce, not to exceed $100 in a crop season, without taking out the license which would be required of all other handlers and distributors of farm products.

No change was made in the list of commodities for which the bill would seek to effect price parity with industry. These are wheat, cotton, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep, rice, tobacco, milk and milk products.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

An International Daily Newspaper

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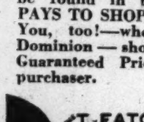

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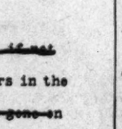

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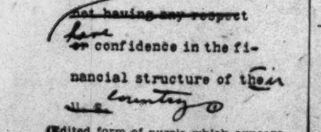

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TORONTO CANADA

The Editor's Puzzle

71

One of the best ~~of not the best~~ writers in the U. S. ~~today, has gone on record of~~ saying that this is ~~beyond the least shadow of a doubt the~~ time when Americans must ~~not make the mistake of~~ not having any respect ~~for~~ or confidence in the financial structure of their country.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

'U. S. Daily' Now Weekly

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The United States Daily, which suspended publication March 6, with an announcement it hoped it could resume at an early date, yesterday announced it would publish once a week.

WHERE TO GO FOR LUNCHEON TEA DINNER IN EUROPE

ENGLAND

LONDON

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The THISTLE TEA ROOMS
83 Haymarket and at Abbey House, Victoria St. and Tothill St., Westminster
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Fascist Talent For Pageantry Marks Opening

(Continued from Page 1)

took the salute of the Reichswehr, the police and representative of patriotic organization.

Chancellor Hitler's speech officially opening the Reichstag consisted of an appeal for national unity to rebuild a nation bowed down by the events of the last 14 years. The new Government, he said, aims at organizing and leading the nation's fight for existence. This National Government has decided to fulfill its duty to the German nation, and now appears before the Reichstag confident of finding therein support to put through its mission, he declared.

"Out of the craziness of the theory of permanent victor and vanquished came the foolishness of reparations, resulting in the catastrophe of world economy," the Chancellor said in touching German foreign relations.

This afternoon the organized session of the Reichstag began in the "Kroll" theater in Berlin, temporarily used in place of the Reichstag Chamber which was burned last month.

The new Parliament will be asked to do one thing only—agree to go home and remain home for the next four years unless the Government otherwise decides.

That is the only interpretation of the empowering laws of which the Government completed the draft today.

The new bill if it passes Parliament, of which there is every likelihood, operates until April 1, 1937 or until the present Government is replaced by another.

It enables Reich laws to be made by the government, not by the Reichstag and Reichsrat as at present. It empowers the Reich's government to make laws contrary to the constitution, provided such laws are not directed toward abolition of the Reichstag and Reichsrat as institutions. The new laws would be issued by the Chancellor and could become effective immediately. The government would also have a free hand in negotiations with foreign states and make its own arrangements without consulting the Reichstag.

Under these far-reaching dictatorial powers the national government wipes out that section of the constitution dealing with the rights and privileges of the Reichstag, allocates to itself the right to make its own budget and accept credits on its own initiative. During the next four years an appeal to popular judgment by a plebiscite or referendum would be impossible.

The President's powers would remain unaffected but the Reichstag would not even be capable of summoning itself.

Curley Finds Wage Slashes Necessary

The necessity for a general reduction of salaries throughout all departments of the city government is admitted by Mayor Curley in a statement replying to the demand of the Boston Chamber of Commerce that $15,000,000 be lopped off the municipal budget including a 25 per cent cut in pay rolls.

The Mayor declared that he cannot readjust the general salary question unless authorized by special legislative action. The city executive points out that any drastic scaling down of the budget cannot help involving salaries since that is the most important item in the budget.

Mayor Curley explained that his hesitancy about recommending payroll reductions lies in the possible adverse effect it might have upon business through a curtailment of purchasing power. Such a step might also interfere with the legal pension rights of retired city employees, he believes. The Mayor said that in the event that sufficient power is bestowed upon him by the Legislature he is "prepared to make such reductions in salaries as I deem equitable and necessary in order to bring about the lowering of the tax rate."

Plan for Brookline End Of New 'Pike' Approved

A plan for construction of a part of the Brookline section of the Worcester Turnpike, between the Newton line and Wright's Hill, was approved yesterday by the Brookline Board of Selectmen. Decision as to whether it shall be a town or state highway is being deferred for two weeks. If Brookline decides upon a town highway, the town will pay half the cost while if it is a state highway, the State will pay all the costs.

Under the plan adopted, land takings from the Longwood and Chestnut Hill Clubs' grounds will be necessary, as the takings will be made from the south side of Boylston Street. In addition, 100 30-year-old roadside oaks will be saved from destruction. The entire Brookline link, running from the Newton line to beyond Brookline Village, will cost approximately $500,000, according to estimates, while the section to Wright's Hill will cost $180,000.

Events Tonight

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church; Brookline High School, Greenough and Tappan Streets, Brookline, 8.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club: Meeting, Mr. Franklin W. Fort and Mrs. J. Hasbrouck Le Fevre, speakers; also organ recital, Hotel Bradford, 6:30.

Harvard University: Concert by University Orchestra, presented by Pierian Sodality of 1808, Paine Hall, Harvard Music Building, Cambridge, 8.

Palagrass Palestine Agricultural Association: Annual cabaret and ball, Hotel Bradford, 8:30.

Trinity Parish House: Illustrated lecture, "Cruising in the Mediterranean," by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, Clarendon Street, 8:15.

Massachusetts Women's Political Club: Meeting, address by Mr. William H. O'Brien, Hotel Bradford, 8.

Manuscript Club: Meeting, talk on "Poetry," by Mrs. Jessie Eldridge Southwick, Hotel Westminster, 8.

Home Club, East Boston: Meeting, presentation of "An Evening of Poetry," by Mrs. Charles E. Rudkin, 8

Longy School of Music: Open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8:15.

M. I. T.: Dinner in honor of Prof. Auguste Picard, 6:30.

Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian Club: Meeting, Y. W. C. A., 140 Clarendon Street, 7:30.

Theaters

Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 8:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro dei Piccoli," 8:30.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 8:30.
Copley—"The Red Mill," 8:30.
Repertory—Ted Shawn and dance group, 8:30.

Music

Jordan Hall—Maurine Palmer, contralto and David Blair McClosky, baritone, 8:15.
George W. Brown Hall—John Shelby Richardson, pianist, 8:15.
Paine Hall, Cambridge—Harvard University Orchestra, 8:15.
Highland Hall, West Roxbury—Inaugural Symphony Concert by the West Roxbury Sinfonietta, 8:15.

Events Tomorrow

Boston Women's Civics Club: Meeting, Prof. Louis J. Johnson, speaker, Hotel Brunswick, 2:15.

New England Woman's Press Association: Meeting, illustrated talk, "Paris New and Old," by Mlle. Marguerite Gremillot, Hotel Statler, afternoon.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lectures, "The Land of Windmills," 9, 10 and 4; "The Maple Tree," 2:30; Clipping Club meeting, 3. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Women's Scholarship Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: American paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Harvard University: Lecture in series, "Baroque Architecture," by Prof. Wilhelm Köhler, Renaissance Hall, Germanic Museum, 4.

Berlitz School of Languages: Talk in French, 4, and in Italian, 5, 140 Newbury Street. Open to public.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon, Dr. Miriam VanWaters, head of Sherborn Reformatory for Women, guest of honor and speaker, 40 Beacon Street, 12:30.

Trinity Parish House: Second of two illustrated talks. "In the Island of Majorca," by Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, Clarendon Street, 3.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Illustrated lecture, "Scroll Paintings of the Far East," by Prof. Yukio Yashiro, of Tokyo Imperial School of Art, lecture hall, 3. Also American Paintings, Miss Maginnis, 11.

Twentieth Century Club: Meeting in interests of bird conservation, Mr. Francis L. Jaques, bird painter, speaker, 3 Joy Street, afternoon.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, talk "Art of Paper Making from Rags," by Mr. Robert W. Myers, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Women's Auxiliary to M. S. P. C. A.: Meeting to plan for spring activities and hospitality day, 184 Longwood Avenue, 2:30.

Theaters

Wilbur—"An Amazing Career," 2:30.
Plymouth—"Teatro dei Piccoli," 2:30.
Colonial—"Pigeons and People," 2:30.

Music

Hotel Statler—Elizabeth Rethberg, soprano, 11:00.

Safety Practices Campaign Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21—An educational campaign to instill safety practices in children and parents has been launched in the public schools here. It will run for one year.

Principals, superintendents and teachers in elementary and secondary schools will direct the campaign in coöperation with municipal authorities, civic groups, parent-teachers' societies and insurance companies which will supplement the work outlined in the schools. Visual educational demonstrations with lanterns, motion pictures and posters are also planned.

The campaign began with Dr. Herbert J. Stack, supervisor of child safety activities in the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters, starting a speaking tour of the city. He is expected to give 30 addresses this week. The program was initiated by the Safety Committee of the Hartford Chamber of Commerce. Many local business and industrial concerns are coöperating in the safety movement.

Wright Prize Awarded

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21 (AP)—Allan Dean Converse Jr., of Greenwich, Conn., was announced today as winner of the Henry P. Wright memorial prize of $50 to the student in Yale College who writes the best prose description of a prescribed subject to the extent of 2,500 to 5,000 words.

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Theatrical News

Teatro dei Piccoli

Plymouth Theater—Mr. S. Hurok in association with the American Theater Society and Mr. Aaron Richmond presents Signor Vittorio Podrecca's "The Piccoli." Week beginning March 20, 1933.

This is undoubtedly one of the major benefactions of the season. We have always inclined to the Gordon Craig tenet that puppets are in every way superior to human actors. And here is a company of super-puppets, subject to none of those restrictions that so hamper flesh-and-blood mummers. Perfect freedom of motion, complete indifference to the so-called law of gravitation, an absence of the obtruding personal traits which so often obscure the personages of a play—these are the qualities that distinguish Signor Podrecca's Little Ones.

Last night's program was varied, containing music hall acts, a bullfight, a tabloid version of "The Geisha," a Little Tropical Revue and a Concert Party. Everybody will have his favorites among these stars. Our own are the Little Acrobat, the waggish bull in the bullfight, "Josephine Baker," the Learned Donkey and the Concert Pianist. And we're prepared to do battle for them, any time, anywhere. L. A. S.

"An Amazing Career"

Wilbur Theater—Miss Ethel Barrymore in "An Amazing Career," a new play by Victor Wittgenstein and Sheridan Gibney, staged by E. M. Blyth, settings by Robert Edmond Jones. Week beginning March 21, 1933.

When Miss Barrymore, looking very radiant and charming, wearing a perfectly lovely picture hat, made her first entrance, she stopped the show, in vaudeville parlance. An expectant and cordial audience gave her enthusiastic welcome lasting several minutes. Two hours or more later the final curtain fell to equally long and enthusiastic applause.

In between, a mildly amusing play unfolded its not very sparkling course. The first act was so barren as to provoke wonder why Miss Barrymore chose so slight a vehicle for her talents. Rosita Morales, played by the star, is an opera singer, good-naturedly temperamental, with a penchant for discarding husbands and collecting children. For the latter she has an expansive affection—so long as they are not around too much. In the matter of husbands, Rosita's choice is cosmopolitan; the first is French, the second Italian, the third German—very. Their characterizations are entertainingly contrasted, but one similarity they share. All of them love her for her art. Finally, a middle-aged English banker appears who cares little for art but much for her. Everybody is happy, including the first three husbands, who load the couple with congratulations.

Miss Barrymore and her supporting company extracted all the comedy a rather drab and unscintillating bit of playwriting affords, although the last act contains some laughable situations. The laurels must all be placed on the brows of the players. W. R. M.

"Pigeons and People"

Colonial Theater—Mr. George M. Cohan presents "Pigeons and People," "a comic state of mind in continuous action." For one week, beginning March 20.

Pigeons are pigeons and people are people—and Parker prefers pigeons. For a single act lasting two hours, Mr. Cohan, surrounded by an adequate cast, last night propounded Parker's "straightaway" philosophy to the evident delight of a large and enthusiastic audience.

Joseph Heath discovers Parker on a bench talking to the pigeons. Attempting to befriend this unusual person, Heath takes him home, with the purpose of "setting him right with the world." It is then that Parker's philosophy starts working. "Suppose," he says to his would-be benefactor, "I told you that I was a criminal for whom the police had been searching for two years?" And he is so convincing that Heath finally draws a gun and detains him. Thus it is throughout the play. Each member of the cast is in turn questioned, faced with suppositions, and finally completely undone by the mysterious Parker. And with the curtain, he stalks off to join his pigeons once more—still an unknown quantity.

"Pigeons and People" manages to combine into two hours all the sly looks, the wagging of fingers, the slouching walk and the varied grimaces which have endeared Mr. Cohan to the public, and made him an institution in the American theater. As Parker (or to those who need a Christian name, Parker Parker), this astute showman commands the scene from beginning to end, and he is on the stage through most of the play. Whenever things begin to drag a bit, out comes another of his tricks from the bag and the audience settles back, reassured.

The Dance

Dance Week at the Repertory

Under the auspices of the Boston Circle of the Florence Crittenton League, Mr. Ted Shawn and his company opened a week of dance recitals at the Repertory Theater last evening—an optimistic enterprise of singular daring. For where are the dance audiences to round out a week, even with the social cachet implied by "charity?" It is difficult enough to gather them in for an evening.

Mr. Shawn seems unchanged by the passing years. He retains his self-confidence and his material concept of the dance. Occasionally, as in the pious "Study of St. Francis," and the frenetic illustration of Scriabin's "The Divine Idiot" (not new) was glimpsed a striving for something more than effect. But it remained a striving. The communication of thought and beauty through plastique is lost in personality.

Still, out of his long experience, wide travels and intensive research, Mr. Shawn brings something new. His idea of the male ballet (to occupy in various numbers the entire program this evening) is interesting and provocative. The performances of the male quartet (Messrs. Cole, Mumaw, Stamford and Overlees) augured well for its success. Their "Osage-Pawnee Dance" (probably an interpretation rather than an authentic version) from the American Indian Suite, was electric; "Cutting the Sugar-Cane," from the Cuban Suite, vital with the tensile play of muscles and tactile grip of earth. There was fine grouping in the Brahms "Rhapsody" which these young men danced with Mr. Shawn. And later in the program Mr. Shawn himself, with Messrs. Cole, Mumaw and Stamford, achieved dramatic realization in "Los Embozados," to music by Albeniz. The four sinister figures in black and red, their Spanish capes held high, wrought compellingly on the emotions, the daemonic tapping and stamping of their feet weaving weird accompaniment.

Interesting too was the dividing of the program into "The New World" for the first half, and for the second "The Old." The "New World" offered the more novel numbers and opened a field rich in promise of further development. The "Boston Fancy" which closed it was a diverting bit by the company.

Miss Miriam Winslow and other young women danced with maidenly grace. M. L.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, probably with some rain this afternoon and tonight; Wednesday fair and colder by night; minimum temperature tonight near 34; fresh easterly winds, shifting to westerly and decreasing Wednesday.

Massachusetts: Rain this afternoon, ending early tonight; colder on southeast coast tonight; Wednesday generally fair and slightly colder.

Maine: Rain in south and rain or snow in north portion tonight; slowly rising temperature tonight; Wednesday generally fair preceded by snow or rain in north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Rain tonight; Wednesday generally fair and slightly colder.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon; generally fair tonight and Wednesday; slightly colder Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong easterly winds, probably of gale force at times, shifting to westerly and diminishing over south portion this afternoon and over north portion tonight, and overcast weather with rain over north and central portions tonight; Wednesday generally fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	44	Montreal	32	34
Bismarck	16	36	Nantucket	48	48
Boston	37	39	New Orleans	44	58
Buffalo	40	48	New York	36	40
Calgary	30	50	Norfolk, Va.	54	68
Charleston	56	72	North Platte	24	42
Chicago	36	34	Philadelphia	40	42
Cincinnati	30	56	Phoenix, Ariz.	48	74
Denver	36	50	Pittsburgh	42	54
Eastport, Me.	32	32	Portland, Me.	30	38
Hatteras	66	70	Raleigh	56	64
Honolulu, T. H.		78	St. Louis	26	34
7 p.m. Mar. 20	72		St. Paul	26	28
Helena, Mont.	32	48	Salt Lake City	36	52
Huron, S. D.	14	32	San Francisco	48	64
Jacksonville	54	72	SantaFe, N.M.	28	44
Kansas City	18	24	Seattle	34	48
Key West	72	86	Tampa	62	82
Los Angeles	56	78	Washington	40	42
Memphis	32	40	Wichita, Kan.	20	36
Miami, Fla.	68	82	Williston, N.D.	28	40

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time March 21.
B—Maximum March 20.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 7:44 p. m., Wednesday 8:02 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:27 p. m.

Mexican Artist Arrives

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Señor Diego Rivera, Mexican artist, has arrived here to start work on a large mural in the main hall of the 70-story R. C. A. Building in Rockefeller Center.

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Arab Slave Trade And Livingstone's Crusade Described

The romantic crusade of David Livingstone and others against the Arab slave trade in East Africa was described last night by Prof. Reginald Coupland of Oxford University, in the seventh in his series on "The British Anti-Slavery Movement" before the Lowell Institute.

"Although the transatlantic slave trade and smuggling," he said, "stopped a little after the middle of the nineteenth century, the Arab trade from East Africa to Asia remained a challenge to the British Abolitionists. Livingstone believed the only way to really stop this trade was to open up the African interior to European commerce and Christianity. He was not content with mere coast settlements but wanted traders, farmers and missionaries as far inland as possible."

The speaker described Livingstone's greatest adventure when, in 1853-1856, he undertook to discover a practicable route from the coast to the highlands above the upper Zambezi. He set out with a few native companions carrying only a little money or goods for barter and poorly equipped. Nevertheless, he made the first accurately recorded trip across the continent. After that he worked alternately keeping alive the Abolitionist sentiment in England and exploring the interior in Africa.

The greatest slave market, Professor Coupland added, was the one at Zanzibar. For some years John Kirk, British Consul-General there, tried to have the Arab Sultan end the trade. Finally on June 5, 1873, five weeks after Livingstone passed on in the interior of Africa, the Sultan Seyyid Burghash signed a treaty which closed the slave market forever. With the end of the trade came the end of slavery itself. "The site of the old slave market," Professor Coupland concluded, "is now occupied by a cathedral. Where the whipping post was is now the altar."

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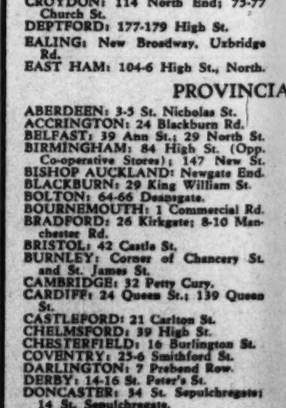

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CARDIFF: 24 Queen St.; 139 Queen St.
CASTLEFORD: 21 Carlton St.
CHELMSFORD: 39 High St.
CHESTERFIELD: 16 Burlington St.
COVENTRY: 25-6 Smithford St.
DARLINGTON: 7 Prebend Row.
DERBY: 14-16 St. Peter's St.
DONCASTER: 34 St. Sepulchregate; 14 St. Sepulchregate.
DUBLIN: 50 Henry St.
DUNDEE: 40 Murrygate.
EDINBURGH: 21 Princes St.; 39-43 South Bridge.
EXETER: 73 High St.
GLASGOW: 21-7 Argyle St.; 130 Sauchiehall St.
GREENOCK: 36-38 Hamilton St.
GRIMSBY: 6 Freeman St.
HALIFAX: 2-4 Commercial St.
HANLEY: 2 Piccadilly
HEREFORD: 3A St. Peter's St.
HUDDERSFIELD: 17 King St.; 45 New St.
HULL: 13-14 Whitefriargate.
IPSWICH: 35 Westgate St.
KEIGHLEY: 42-46 Low St.
LEEDS: 155 Lower Briggate (Opp. Dysons, Jewellers)
LEICESTER: 1A Haymarket.
LINCOLN: 274 High St.
LIVERPOOL: 13 Lord St.; 45 London Rd.; 53-59 Ranelagh St.
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Wild Optimism Brought Crash To Australasia

Credit Structure Was Hit by Orgy of Spending on Improvements

Why Australia fell headlong into a financial crisis, why the crisis proved unexpectedly severe, and how the young nation, by heroic efforts, is once more finding its way to its feet, are questions answered by an Australasian financial authority in three articles, of which this is the first.

By HUGH JENKINS
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the trade recession came, Australia and New Zealand were alike in the position of a state which had depended upon borrowed money to keep its people employed; in short, they had just come through an extended period of having mortgaged their future, rather than having put their respective houses in order.

Even though the recession had not developed as a world phenomenon, Australia and New Zealand were both heading for a crisis. The recession has done this much good—it has made both countries face up to the essential problem of their respective economies. Today, men look back on the folly of the past; they realize that the conservative elements of the community had been pushed aside. Neither in Australia nor in New Zealand has there been in active existence a political party which functioned as a party of resistance. Rather than call a halt and face the real issues public debts were increased and increased; public works far beyond the needs of the occasion were undertaken; roads were made from nowhere to nowhere; railroads were proposed and started which could only be justified on the grounds that they retained votes for the government party. The end of this orgy of spending was drawing to a close when, alas, the recession closed in on Australia like a thunderstorm in summer. It came a little less dramatically in New Zeaand, and somewhat later in point of time, but today the situations are the same on either side of the Tasman Sea.

Long Road to Recovery

Australia is in the more difficult position and will take a longer time to recover, unless fine wool or metals rise in price or unless a rich gold field is uncovered. Australia and New Zealand are making strenuous efforts to encourage gold prospectors, but from all appearances they will have to take the long, lonely road of lowering costs so to successfully meet lowered prices, all the time being burdened by a heavy load of public debt. This black picture, is, of course, not unique; it is the same tale which must be told of every debtor country which is an exporter of raw materials and foodstuffs.

Generally speaking, recovery can only come to the Antipodes through the general recovery in the world's economy. Where will recovery first start? What can be done to hasten recovery in those lands which are tied to the economy of the world? These are questions of front-rank importance, and they challenge attention today.

In a land bathed in sunshine, where gold may be found in any fold of the hills, where a fortune may be found by a few good seasons of wheat or wool farming, and lost during a period of drought, the psychology of the people tends toward the optimistic. The Australian has come to regard heavy risks as part of the game of life. He is a confirmed optimist in adversity. He never knows defeat. Such characteristics have great merit, but they are inclined to leave their mark on the financial history of the country. It is this determined optimism which has been largely the cause of Australia's financial crises.

In 1893 the great crisis of Australia took place. This crisis had been preceded by a period of easy credit facilities which had been used to finance land purchase and building operations. When the credit structure had been extended to the limit, prices of Australian export commodities fell. The foundation of Australia's credit structure was, therefore, reduced. Chaos ensued, and out of the 26 banks then operating in Australia 15 closed their doors in and immediately before the year 1893. Australian bankers learned well their lesson on this occasion and, despite the blandishments of the high-price period of the war and post-war years, the banks kept their assets liquid and were in a sound position when the recession struck the country. With one minor exception, the banks of Australia have remained perfectly sound and have come to the assistance of the several governments during the present trying time. There is no need to fear a banking crisis today because the banks have refrained from entering the long-term market and frozen credit has not been one of their major problems as has been the case in the United States of America.

Governmental Weakness

Australia's weak spot was not in its banking and credit structure, but in its politico-economic constitution. Governmental expenditures were too high, wages were at a level which limited Australia's competitive exports to wool, wheat and a few minor lines, the tariffs were too high and afforded too much protection to non-economic industries, while the proportionately large number of persons engaged in government employment exercised an influence which retarded proper adjustments being made in the public finances on the expenditure side. Borrowed money kept the ball rolling until the catastrophic fall in prices stopped the political game.

The expenditure in the prosecution of the World War added the sum of £92,000,000 to Australia's external indebtedness, a sum which amounted to about one-quarter of Australia's total war loan expenditure. This did not strain its resources for it was relieved by the increasing quantity of exports at a high level of prices. But public expenditure did not contract to accommodate this war debt burden; it expanded still further and at an accelerated pace.

When it was necessary to induce both capital and immigrants to come to Australia, the picture was painted of a land of plenty, with opportunities for every class of man at every street corner. In such an atmosphere it was difficult for the average man to appreciate that the whole country was gambling on a continuance of advancing prices.

The general price trend upward since 1895 and the introduction of refrigerated space on steamers which enabled the meat and dairy produce export business to expand enormously fed the general belief that the prosperity of Australia knew no bounds. Loans meant not a mortgaged future, but a furtherance of development, the building of a brighter and better day. The result was that the public indebtedness of Australia advanced from £204,000,000 in the year 1901 to £380,000,000 in 1915; and then to £828,000,000 in 1921; to £905,000,000 in 1923 and again to £966,000,000 in 1925. The disposition of the public debt became increasingly domestic; for, whereas in the year 1901 the overseas debt amounted to £175,000,000 and the domestic debt to only £29,000,000, in 1925 the external debt was £467,000,000, but the domestic debt stood at £499,000,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Miss Linda Chamlee, Atlanta, Ga.
Mrs. Sadie V. LaVack, Cleveland, Ohio.
Miss Allene Glass, Atlanta, Ga.
Milford Jackson, New York, N. Y.
Miss Fannie Goodman, Atlanta, Ga.
Jerome F. Murphy Jr., Wellesley Hills, Mass.
Samuel C. Davis Jr., St. Louis, Mo.
Eldridge V. Avery, Earlville, N. Y.
Joseph Welch Jr., Wellesley, Mass.
Robert B. Whittredge, Needham, Mass.
E. Johnson, Bricelyn, Minn.
H. Russell Kerth Sr., Racine, Wis.
D. Murray, Jamestown, N. Y.
Lieut. Robert B. Moosmam, Plainfield, N. J.
W. H. Kraper, Miami, Okla.
R. D. Clinton, Binghamton, N. Y.
Capt. Ray A. Dunn, Washington, D. C.
P. E. Munson, Seneca Falls, N. Y.
E. J. Veitch, Bloomington, Ill.
N. F. Naland Jr., Kansas City, Mo.
John H. Gordon Jr., Auburndale, Mass.
Winton Brown, Cleveland, Ohio.
J. Bernard Franklin, New York, N. Y.
Ward W. Dayton, Newtonville, Mass.
Mrs. Inez A. Beals, Auburn, Maine.
Mrs. Lois M. Drew, New York, N. Y.

Clubs Planting Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Garden clubs and other women's organizations throughout Virginia have officially launched their campaign by which, by 1936, it is hoped there will be 3,000,000 new dogwood trees planted along the highways and on the grounds of public buildings in the Old Dominion.

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Bishop Speaks for British Unemployed

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-London News Agency

BISHOP OF WILLESDEN APPEALS FOR HELP

Decorated Van With Loudspeakers Does Its Share in Awakening British Public to Need for Giving Thought to Providing Work.

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Following an appeal by the Prince of Wales asking all people to give thought to providing work for the unemployed, authorities of St. Pancras, a London borough, put into operation a special decorated van, which perambulated the streets of the borough focusing attention on the local campaign on behalf of the workless. The Bishop of Willesden, in company with the Mayor of St. Pancras and other local officials, made special appeals to the public to aid the scheme by spending money at this time for causes that would enable idle folk to secure work.

Hollywood Busy Under Decreased Wage Schedules

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—Settlement of the salary reduction problem in motion picture studios here has been followed by the resumption of production in practically all concerns except those which had closed before the banking crisis.

Under the plan of settlement, employees will be paid upon an "emergency" basis during the next eight weeks, retroactive to March 6. This has been accomplished by an individual waiver of a portion of the weekly salary according to a scale which exempts those receiving less than $50 from a cut and places the larger burden upon the higher salaries.

Employees of the studios receiving from $50 to $75 a week will waive 25 per cent of their salary, but in no event shall they receive less than $50. Employees receving from $75 to $100 per week will waive 35 per cent, but in no case shall they receive less than $65. Employees receiving over $100 will waive 50 per cent, but in no event shall they receive less than $75.

With the exception of the four unions, which work upon a basic scale, the new salary conditions have been accepted by practically all employees. The unions declined to join in the plan, but will resume work while their dispute is being arbitrated.

Those employees who come within the 50 per cent classification are given the option of drawing half salary for eight weeks or else donating four weeks of their time. Should the financial condition of the producing companies improve prior to April 30, they are to restore full pay, the official announcement states.

Opposition to the reduction in salaries is based upon the contention that labor did not share in high profits of motion picture production during recent years and that it cannot fairly be asked to share in losses attendant upon the present business conditions.

Another argument advanced in favor of retaining existing salaries for labor and "talent" is that if possible economies were made in executive costs and reasonable efficiency attained, no reduction would be necessary.

It is generally believed here that salaries paid to executive officials are out of proportion to services received when compared with the rate of payment for the same class of ability in other fields. The salaries of "stars," on the other hand, are believed to be justifiable on the whole, because of the ability to earn for the producer through attracting audiences.

Canadian Relief Act Amendments Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, March 21—Two amendments to the Government's resolution for continuing the relief act of 1932 until March 31, 1934, were moved in Parliament yesterday by Mr. R. J. Manion, Minister of Railways.

The first would enable the Government to accept securities from provinces for loans and advances; the second would provide blanket power for the maintenance of "peace, order and good government" in Canada. Last week an amendment was moved providing that payment for direct relief for the coming fiscal year would not exceed the sum of $20,000,000.

First reading was given a bill amending the criminal code to provide certain safeguards to restrict the sale, possession and carrying of pistols and revolvers. Mr. Hugh Guthrie, Minister of Justice, explained that there was no manufacture of such weapons in Canada and their importation was restricted under the Customs Act.

Roosevelt Is Asked To Protest German Oppression of Jews

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21 — President Roosevelt has before him today a plea from the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith a Jewish fraternal organization, that he protest officially to the Government of Germany against the persecution of Jews in that country.

Simultaneously it became known that opposition to Adolf Hitler's antisemitic policies is crystallizing widely throughout the United States and that mass meetings to protest against the oppression of Jews in Germany are being arranged in more than 80 cities throughout this country.

That the American Jewish Committee and the B'nai B'rith had appealed to President Roosevelt to act on behalf of the Jews in Germany became known last night when Dr. Cyrus Adler and Mr. Alfred M. Cohen, head of the organizations respectively, made public a statement pledging their organizations to "continued and unremitting efforts in behalf of the Jews of Germany."

Officials of the Greater New York Federation of Churches and the Interfaith Committee, after consultation with prominent Christian leaders and laymen here, are preparing a statement, to be made public here and abroad, protesting against the mistreatment of Jews in Germany. Copies of the statement are being submitted to prominent persons today, it was said, for their approval and signature.

Meanwhile, the American Jewish Congress, headed by Mr. Bernard S. Deutsch, has called a meeting to be held in Madison Square Garden next Monday evening. Similar meetings are to be held in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cleveland and numerous other cities, Mr. Deutsch said.

French Socialists Seek General Parley Before Paying Debt

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—M. Edouard Herriot, former Premier, urged immediate payment of the defaulted interest on war debts due the United States and M. Leon Blum, Socialist Deputy, upheld the Chamber's decision of last December not to pay, in meetings today of the two major parties of the Government's majority.

M. Herriot, who talked with the Premier, M. Edouard Daladier, this morning, after telling a Radical Socialist Party group that payment should be made, said he would take no initiative because his own Government was overthrown on the question last December. He emphasized, however, "the necessity of voting payment without delay."

M. Blum meanwhile told the Socialists they should adhere to the Chamber's refusal until the Government had been assured that President Roosevelt's attitude fulfilled the Chamber's condition for a general conference of creditors and debtors.

The Socialists sent emissaries to ask the Government concerning the present status of the matter.

Austria to Restore Liquidity of Banks

VIENNA, March 21 (AP)—Drastic measures to restore the liquidity of Austria's big banks were announced yesterday in a government communiqué, after the cabinet had met in an almost continuous session since 11 a. m. Saturday.

The decrees, based on war emergency laws, will authorize the Finance Ministry to lend 140,000,000 schillings (currently about $19,600,000) and the National Bank to lend 40,000,000 schillings (about $5,600,000) to an "institute for revision and trusteeship" which will, in turn, lend funds to banks now embarrassed by the inability of corporations and communities, to which they lent money, to meet interest charges.

The communiqué denounces as "entirely unfounded" reports that any Austrian bank is in danger of collapse.

Spring Ushers in Flower Show Of New York to Rainy Prelude

Color and Warmth and Beauty Laugh at Pelting March Downpour—New Rose Named for Mrs. Roosevelt Wins Medal

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Spring came to Grand Central Palace in all her trappings of color and beauty with the opening of the twentieth International Flower Show yesterday. Outside, drenching March rains pelted the city.

Mrs. Roswell Eldridge, of Great Neck, L. I., carried off the highest special award of the first day—the massive Holland gold shield—with a 30-foot border of tulips, eight feet deep, including all varieties, arranged by her gardener, Mr. J. G. Esson. Mrs. Eldridge won the first leg on the shield last year. The award is made by the Holland Bulb Exports' Association and must be won for three consecutive years to become the winner's permanent possession.

Exotic specimens which attracted much attention from visitors were a cocoloba tree, about 10 feet high, which looks like an overgrown rhubarb plant, and a kalanchoe-globulifera coccinea, with lacy red flowers and waxlike green leaves, both of which were said to be on exhibit for the first time in this country.

The cocoloba tree, which is said to have the largest leaves of any known plant, is a feature of the large Dutch East Indies garden arranged by Mr. Alfred Kottmiller of New York. The coccinea, which originated in the deserts of South Africa and later was cultivated in Germany, won a gold medal. It was exhibited by Mr. Henry Schmidt of North Bergen, N. J.

A gold medal in the special class went to the azalea garden shown by Bobbink & Atkins.

A new yellow and apricot rose named Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt won the gold medal of the American Rose Society. It was produced by John Traendly of Rowayton, Conn. The gold medal of the International Power Show went to Better Times, a rose of the color of the American Beauty with a slight yellowish tinge.

The Garden Club, of America, awarded its silver medal to Mrs. Henry H. Rennell and Mrs. Edward M. Collie Jr., of the Fairfield (Conn.) Garden Club, for an exhibit of dooryard planting of a winter garden.

Visitors who crowded into the show as soon as the doors opened were greeted by serene and beautiful bits of landscape, gay with flowers, and enriched by luxuriant foliage. Two brilliant gardens opposite the main entrance competed in capturing the visitors' most enthusiastic exclamations of delight. One was a study of almost every hue growing abundantly around a bit of lawn crossed by paths and with a fountain in the center. Snowy white azaleas were massed against brilliant fire-colored blooms, the more delicate salmon, pale pink and light shades of orchid.

In the other, a bit of old-fashioned garden grouped around a well, heliotrope and other grandmothers' favorites in shades ranging from buttercup yellow to deep maroon formed masses of gay color.

Through a collonade in the rear, a vista of Lake Como with its surrounding mountains and its islands gives a realistic outdoor atmosphere. In this garden the new rambler rose, Blaze, a scarlet climber produced by the grower of the famous Dorothy Perkins, is on display.

The Blaze is much darker than the Dorothy Perkins and it is a larger flower with petals more loosely set, the blooms growing on long, graceful stalks. It is the 10th flower to which the United States patent office has granted a patent.

The show, sponsored by the Horticultural Society of New York and the New York Florists' Club, will continue through March 25.

Merriam Gets Bank Post

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday nominated Mr. C. B. Merriam, of Kansas, to be a member of the Federal Loan Bank Board for a term of four years dating from last July 22.

Let this little chick take your kitchen sink under his wing

He won't make it dull, dingy or old-looking, as coarse, harsh cleansers do.

Kitchen sinks that have been cleaned only with Bon Ami shine like new after years of use. *Because Bon Ami is different.* It is smooth and fine. It cleans thoroughly and quickly but doesn't injure the glossy enamel or porcelain. Bon Ami leaves your sink unscratched, really clean, nicely polished.

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He Says:
"OH ANYTHING"
but he doesn't mean it

"WHAT do you want for dinner tonight, John?" his wife asks, just as John is rushing out in the morning.

"Oh, anything," he calls back, as the door closes behind him.

And yet, his wife knows that "just anything" won't do at all for John when he comes home at night after a hard day. Since he hasn't given her even a hint of what he'd like to have to eat, where can she turn next for help in planning another dinner?

She can turn to A & P. She can open her newspaper and look over the A & P ad; the prices printed there will point out bargains in something good to eat. She can listen to A & P's morning radio food broadcast. She can get one of the menu sheets given away at the A & P stores.

She'll be fully repaid for any extra trouble when, after enjoying a good dinner, John leans back in his chair and says: "It's good to eat at home."

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

Trust Company Conservator Bill Is Signed by Ely

Budget Measure Showing $5,177,331 Cut Favorably Reported

Gov. Joseph B. Ely yesterday signed the bill empowering the state bank commisisoner to appoint conservators for trust companies, after the measure had been rushed through the Legislature yesterday lature yesterday under a suspension under a suspension of the rules.

In the meantime the Joint Ways and Means Committee reported the general appropriations bill to the House of Representatives, calling for $54,645,092, a reduction of $5,177,331 from the 1932 appropriations. Aside from the supplementary reserve, the budget recommendations totaled $42,098,416, while the committee's figures cut this amount to $42,082,771. This saving of $15,644 with the estimated $400,000 to be saved from further salary cuts brings the total cut to $415,644.

Governor Ely issued a statement today supporting the bill for salary cuts. He explained that the bill provides for a one and one-half step reduction on salaries below $5250 and a two-step reduction on salaries above $5250 in the classified service. All other salaries, he said, are reduced 10 per cent if $5250 or under, and 15 per cent if over $5250. Scrubwomen are exempt from the pay reduction.

Adverse reports were filed yesterday by the legislative committee on power and light on bills seeking an investigation of the activities of the Boston Consolidated Gas Company, Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, Malden and Melrose Gas Light Company and the Malden Electric Company. The committee also voted "reference to next annual session" on a petition for supervision by the state department of public utilities on sale of steam by public service corporations.

The adverse committee report on the petition for legalization of Sunday dancing at amusement parks and beaches was accepted yesterday by the Senate. By a 21 to 15 vote, the Senate substituted for an adverse committee on education report a bill cutting the State reimbursement to small towns for transportation of high school pupils from 100 to 75 per cent.

Motion Pictures

Very "Good Entertainment"

"Eine Nacht Im Paradies," opening at the Fine Arts Theater yesterday, trips it lightly—for a German film—and is really rather madcap fun, without a care or a thought in the world. The absence of the grosser elements, like gargling and guzzling, is refreshing. It is perfectly harmless comedy and easy to follow without a knowledge of German.

Fräulein Anny Ondra represents the sort of blonde that gentlemen who prefer blondes prefer. That is, to paraphrase our nursery Milne, a blonde "of very little brain"—which makes the gentlemen feel even more superior. This Monika, as arch as the cosmetic cupid's bow of her mouth, is a little dressmaker shop girl, invited at the last moment to make the fourteenth guest at a dinner given by one of the shop's patronesses. She can wear good clothes like a mannequin and her eyes are veiled in the mystery of passementerie lashes, so of course Gerd Brenken, in the stocky person of Herr Hermann Thimig, is properly dazzled. The hosts, Walldorf, a big butter'n'egg man from Berlin (Herr Ralph Arthur Roberts) and his comely wife Evelyne (Fräulein Grete Natzler) are meanwhile having financial difficulties of their own, which are counterpointed against the love-story. It all works out to a grand finale of general happiness. Something, by the way, has happened to Herr Roberts, of the English name and German speech. An almost imperceptible ounce or two of charm has vanished with the pounds overweight. Still, he sports his rôle with finesse.

Unfortunately, the most expert actress in the company is not named in the cast. She is the peasant mother of Monika. And she does it all with straight hair and no eyelashes to speak of. Herr Oscar Sabo is the father. The more treasurable scenes of the film are the playful passages between these parents Böhnicke, as engaging a pair of character actors as we have seen on the German screen. Another attractive sequence discloses the shop girls at work, singing and sewing, in rhythm with their melody; and the introduction of coutourière's dummies at the final party is riotous.

The photography is excellent; the incidental music well enough of its kind. The director is worthy of notice, but this name also is withheld. Can it be Fräulein Ondra, who is said to have formed a company of her own? M. L.

Union Water Front Terminals Sought

Voluntary unification of the railroad-owned water front terminals and facilities of the port of Boston, is urged by Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, in a personal appeal to the executives of each of the three railroads serving Boston.

Declaring the project, long advocated by maritime interests, "the most pressing need of the port of Boston," Mr. Davis says:

"Terminal expenses constitute an astonishing proportion of railway costs. Great economies and much improved service are possible through the use of trucks in terminal areas and further large savings by unification of railway and other terminal facilities. Railroads have insisted on separate terminals in metropolitan areas for purely competitive advantage. The resulting multiplicity has imposed high costs, poor service and great waste. This burden upon shippers is indefensible."

Calling on the roads to make a thorough survey of the situation in Boston, to the end that some plan be found to bring about unification of the railroads' water front facilities at Boston, Mr. Davis points out that the Interstate Commerce Commission has repeatedly urged such unification wheverer it can be accomplished as a practical matter

Less Need Is Seen For Individualism In Isolated Form

Unification of the theories of rugged individualism and coöperation as a means toward strong government, business and society was advocated today by Mr. George A. Coleman, president of Babson Institute and founder of Ford Hall Forum.

This idea he advanced at the third of a series of forums on modern philosophies of life held in Jacob Sleeper Hall. The forums are being conducted by Boston University under the supervision of Prof. Warren T. Powell, director of the department of student counseling.

For successful operation today, Mr. Coleman said government and business, as well as other fields, must have strong individuals, characterized by rugged individualism, yet weak individuals must be restrained. Thus, he said, coöperation is needed.

Mr. Coleman pointed out that the United States cannot be isolated from the rest of the world in modern times as it was in colonial days. Rugged individualism applied to the international field, he added, is international arnachy, and internationally disastrous and impossible.

Roosevelt Gains Backing by Candor

(Continued from Page 1)

bill, certain opposition is expected to the more drastic items in the President's program, but with the huge Democratic majorities still essentially in hand, there is little doubt of ultimate enactment of the main points. All the congressional leaders last night assured the President of this point and expressed themselves as well satisfied with his outlined plans.

Speaker Henry T. Rainey announced that "we are going right ahead with the economic reconstruction program," and expected speedy passage of the farm relief bill. He looked for equally quick and favorable action on the unemployment relief program, as soon as it is introduced. And he elaborated on the White House's own statement by explaining that steps to reduce the farm mortgage burden would follow swiftly after the other two emergency items.

Mr. Rainey could not elaborate the farm mortgage program, but did state that a bond issue probably would be involved, and that the quickest sort of action was contemplated. Railroad reorganization and banking reform are left for completion of the more pressing relief measures. The Speaker even intimated that these long-distance reforms might be left to the regular session of Congress in December if pressure of the emergency program deferred them too long in the special session.

Among the points not considered was early opening of the Muscle Shoals plant, as was confirmed by Senator George W. Norris (R.), Nebraska, long the outstanding champion of government operation, after the meeting. But the Nebraska Senator expressed satisfaction with the farm program and indicated that he anticipated no drastic amendment on its way through Congress.

Leaders who heard the presidential program and expressed their own views to it, included: Vice-President John N. Garner, Speaker Henry T. Rainey, Mr. Lewis W. Douglas, Director of the Budget Bureau; Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas, Democratic floor leader; Senator Charles L. McNary, Oregon, Republican leader; Representative Joseph W. Byrns, Tennessee, majority leader; Representative Bertrand H. Snell, New York, minority leader; Senators Pat Harrison (D.) Mississippi; Key Pittman (D.) Nevada; William E. Borah (R.) Idaho; George W. Norris (R.) Nebraska; Representatives John McDuffie (D.) Alabama; Marvin Jones (D.) Texas; James P. Buchanan (D.) Texas; Heartsill Ragon (D.) Arkansas.

Withdrawal of New School Building Bill Urged

A petition urging the withdrawal of a measure before the Legislature requesting a $1,000,000 appropriation for a high school in the West Roxbury-Roslindale district was placed before the Boston School Committee at its meeting last night by Mrs. Eunice W. Alden, chairman of the West Roxbury-Roslindale High School Committee.

Although the committee represents 13 civic organizations which have been fighting for the school for some time, the group decided that because of the present economic situation, the school should not be built. The school committee at the same meeting passed a recommendation made by Dr. Charles W. Mackey, making it compulsory that all teachers engaged for Boston schools after March 27 shall be bona fide residents of Boston.

Clearing of Channels In Harbor Is Under Way

Dredging the shoal spots in the channels of Boston's inner harbor at a cost of about $160,000, a work of nearly nine months, is under way today. The dredge Delver, of the "clamshell" type, began operations opposite the Fish Pier and will gradually remove all accumulated shoals in the channels from abreast Castle Island to the Charlestown, Chelsea North and Meridian Street Bridges.

The dredging will again assure shipping of a uniform depth of 35 feet, at mean low water, for the full channel width of 1200 feet in the upper harbor. Operations will be continued day and night until completion.

Japan Buys Mexican Coal

MEXICO CITY, March 21 (By U. P.)—Japan has purchased 250,000 tons of coal from mines in Coahuila State, the Economy Department was informed yesterday.

Jobs at Once Are Promised By Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 1)

ployment relief. A direct attack in this problem suggests three types of legislation.

The first is the enrollment of workers now by the Federal Government for such public employment as can be quickly started and will not interfere with the demand for or the proper standards of normal employment.

The second is grants to states for relief work.

The third extends to a broad public works labor-creating program.

With reference to the latter I am now studying the many projects suggested and the financial questions involved. I shall make recommendations to the Congress presently.

In regard to grants to states for relief work, I advise you that the remainder of the appropriation of last year will last until May. Therefore, and because a continuance of federal aid is still a definite necessity for many states, a further appropriation must be made before the end of this special session.

I find a clear need for some simple machinery to coördinate and check these grants of aid. I am, therefore, asking that you establish the office of federal relief administrator, whose duty it will be to scan requests for grants and to check the efficiency and wisdom of their use.

For Forest Work

The first of these measures which I have enumerated, however, can and should be immediately enacted. I propose to create a civilian conservation corps to be used in simple work, not interfering with normal employment, and confining itself to forestry, the prevention of soil erosion, flood control and similar projects.

I call your attention to the fact that this type of work is of definite, practical value, not only through the prevention of great present financial loss, but also as a means of creating future national wealth. This is brought home by the news we are receiving today of vast damage caused by floods on the Ohio and other rivers.

Control and direction of such work can be carried on by existing machinery of the Departments of Labor, Agriculture, War and Interior.

I estimate that 250,000 men can be given temporary employment by early summer if you give me authority to proceed within the next two weeks.

Asks No New Funds

I ask no new funds at this time. The use of unobligated funds, now appropriated for public works, will be sufficient for several months.

This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It will conserve our precious resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in our national and state domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development.

More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings.

We can eliminate to some extent, at least, the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment but it is an essential step in this emergency. I ask its adoption.

'Ad' Club Honors The 'Sports Pages'

Champions in the realm of sport, professionals and amateurs who help to maintain public interest in their particular lines of competition, were honored today by the Advertising Club of Boston at the weekly luncheon in the Statler.

Bill Cunningham, sports writer of the Boston Post, was the principal speaker. Sporting editors from all the local dailies kept him company at the head table. The event was a "sell-out" in the parlance of sport promoters.

Champions in many fields were present. Mr. Francis Ouimet of Brookline represented the amateur golfers. Mr. John Dean, captain-elect of football at Harvard, and Mr. Edward L. Casey, his coach, were football's ambassadors. Jimmie Henigan, Medford box maker, was Marathon running's delegate. Eddie Shore of Edmonton and Boston and wayside rinks, stood up for hockey. Miss Sarah Palfrey represented tennis. Mr. Gerard B. Lambert of St. Louis and Massachusetts Bay, hoisted yachting's colors. Judge Emil Fuchs, head of the Boston Braves baseball team, called strikes on the waiters. Miss Maribel Vinson of figure-eight fame glided into the dining room without her skates. Jack Sharkey of Chestnut Hill found he could finish off the Ad Club's viands much better without a third man in the ring.

Rau Heads Reorganized Exhibition Company

Mr. Albert C. Rau, who has acted in an executive capacity for the Chester I. Campbell Organization for a number of years, has been elected president and general manager of the reorganized company.

Mr. Rau explained that under the new arrangement, those in charge will be able to carry on the organization along the same line under which it was developed by Mr. Campbell. Mr. Rau has also been elected secretary and treasurer of the Textile Exhibitors' Association, Inc., president and treasurer of the National Sign Company, and president and treasurer of the Atlantic Decorating Company.

Tax Refund Denied

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—Executors of the estate of Frederick Ayer of Massachusetts were denied a review today by the Supreme Court of their demand for a refund of $95,879 federal estate tax.

Roosevelt's Clarity and Force Of Style Stressed in His Book

Chapter on Banking and Speculation Strikes Especially High Note—Hits Financial Power in Hands of Unscrupulous Few

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 21—A feature of the new Administration at Washington that has caused much favorable comment has been the simplicity, clarity and forcefulness of President Roosevelt's literary style in his communications to Congress and to the country. This style is again in evidence in his new book, "Looking Forward," just published by John Day.

This is the book which was to have been published on March 15, but which was withdrawn temporarily, at the request of the President, for alterations. These alterations apparently have not been extensive.

The book is described by its author in a foreword as "essentially a compilation from many articles written and speeches made prior to March 1, 1933." Mr. Roosevelt has added parts which, he says, "bind the material together as a whole." He points out further that in these comments he is speaking "not of politics but of government; not of parties but of universal principles."

No doubt, among the utterances of a President who took office on the day a nation-wide bank holiday began, there will be especial interest in what Mr. Roosevelt has to say about "Banking and Speculation."

For Protecting Investors

After describing the stock market crash and the years that followed, Mr. Roosevelt outlines his economic creed:

"I believe," he writes, "that our industrial and economic system is made for individual men and women, and not individual men and women for the benefit of the system.

"I believe that the individual should have full liberty of action to make the most of himself; but I do not believe that in the name of that sacred word, individualism, a few powerful interests should be permitted to make industrial cannon-fodder of the lives of half the population of the United States. . . ."

The President then outlines some of the measures which he since has taken steps to make effective:

"I propose that every effort be made to prevent the issue of manufactured and unnecessary securities of all kinds which are brought out merely for the purpose of enriching those who handle their sale to the public; and I further propose that with respect to legitimate securities the sellers shall tell the uses to which the money is to be put. . . .

"We are well aware of the difficulty and often the impossibility under which state governments have labored in the regulation of holding companies which sell securities in interstate commerce. It is logical and necessary that the full extent of federa' power be applied to such regulation. . . .

Against Dual Banking

"Investment banking is a legitimate business. Commercial banking is another wholly separate and distinct legitimate business. Their consolidation and mingling is contrary to public policy. I propose their separation. . . .

". . . I propose the restriction of Federal Reserve banks in accordance with the original plans and earlier practices of the Federal Reserve System. . . .

". . . I promise that it will no longer be possible for international bankers or others to sell to the investing public in America foreign securities on the implied understanding that these securities have been passed on or approved by the State Department or any other agency of the Federal Government. . . . I assure that high public officials in the new Administration will neither by word nor deed seek to influence the prices of stocks and bonds."

The President's agricultural policy is thus outlined: "The plan must provide for the producer of staple surplus commodities . . . a tariff benefit over world prices which is equivalent to the benefit given by the tariff to industrial products. . . . The plan must finance itself . . . must not make use of any mechanism which would cause our European customers to retaliate on the ground of dumping . . . must make use of existing agencies . . . must operate as nearly as possible on a cooperative basis . . . must be, in so far as possible, voluntary. . . ."

Tobacco Growers Drop Child Labor

Children under 14 years of age will be barred from working in the tobacco fields of Massachusetts and Connecticut according to an agreement between tobacco growers of the two states, it has been announced by the State Department of Labor and Industries.

Mr. Edwin S. Smith and Mr. Joseph M. Tone, labor commissioner for Massachusetts and Connecticut respectively, have been working on these problems for some time by means of personal visits to the tobacco fields and conferences with the tobacco growers.

In commenting on the action taken by the tobacco growers Mr. Smith said, "I believe the joint action taken by the states to straighten out this difficulty indicates the possibility and the need for simultaneous action by states in meeting labor problems which are common to two or more states."

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990ke-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club.
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Studio; sport reviews, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, National Council on Radio in Education.
7:45 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen mystery drama.
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Talk series, from Chicago.
8:45 Arthur Wilson Singers.
9:00 NBC, Musical Memories; Edgar Guest; soloists; orchestra.
9:30 "Dramas from Real Life."
9:35 NBC, Deep River Orchestra.
10:00 "Headliners"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, Jeannette Vreeland, songs.
10:45 News; announcements; sports.
11:15 Local dance music.
11:30 NBC, "Dance Hits of the Sixties."
12:00 NBC dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590ke-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
5:15 Golden Bird canaries.
5:30 "Rock-a-Bye Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Seketary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "Sign of the Red Apple."
6:45 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:00 Fauntleroy and Van.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; concert band.
10:00 NBC, Popular dance hour; sketch.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.
11:30 NBC, "Talking Picture Time."

WNAC, Boston (1230ke-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers Club.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Saxophone."
6:30 Local dance music.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Keller, Sargent and Ross.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter, news editorialist.
8:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
8:15 CBS, "The Magic Voice"; sketch.
8:30 Muscanto Trio.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Jane Froman; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness"; readings; soloist; orchestra.
9:30 Organ recital.
9:45 Last period of Bruins-Rangers hockey game, by Frank Ryan.
10:30 Richard D. Grant, commentator.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410ke-213m)

8:00 p. m.—"Four Kings of Harmony."
8:15 CBS, "The Melodeers."
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 CBS, "Cowboy Tom and Indian Chief."
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, dance music.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
10:00 Weather; news; time.
10:15 Dinner music.
7:30 New England Council talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 Dramatic program.
8:30 CBS dance music.
8:45 "Royal German Band."
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Charles Carlile; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
11:30 CBS dance music.

WHDH, Boston (830ke-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Ruth Anderson, violinist.
5:15 Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Eleanor Francis, soprano.
6:30 "Etchings in Music."
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:15 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:45 p. m.—Records.
2:30 p. m.—Lincoln Park Baptist Church.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Recorded program.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—Farm and Home Hour.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 Betty and Bob.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Eastman School Chorus and Symphony Orchestra.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:20 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; reports; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, Women's Radio Review.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:10 p. m.—Lenten service.
1:00 p. m.—CBS and local programs.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:30 p. m.—CBS, Russian Gypsies Orchestra.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
3:00 p. m.—Local programs.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.

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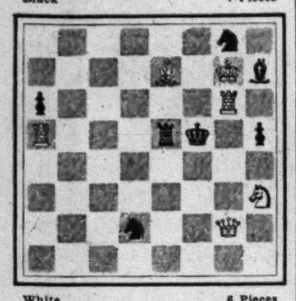
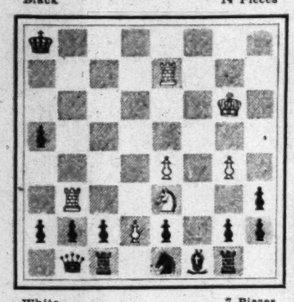


White 6 Pieces
White to play and mate in two

When E. W. Allen of Newtonville, Mass., examined No. 1493, which appeared two weeks ago, he suspected what is technically known as an anticipation. The problem above is similar and superior to Mr. Mansfield's prize-winner, which would probably have been disqualified had the judges been familiar with Wurzburg's problem.

Problem No. 1498
By G. Thoren
Black 14 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Nostra Parla, 1932)

Solutions to Problems

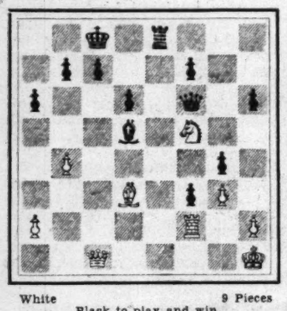
No. 1493. B-Kt2
No. 1494. 1. B-Kt8 threat
2. Kt-B
1. ——— RxB
2. QxR
1. ——— R-Kt2
2. KtxKtP
1. ——— QxBP
2. R-Kch

End-Game No. 139. White wins: 1 KxR, R-B8ch; 2 K-K2, R-K8ch; 3 K-B3, R-K6ch; 4 K-K14, R-K5ch; 5 K-K5, R-R5ch; 6 K-K15, R-R4ch; 7 K-Kt4, R-R5ch; 8 K-B3, R-B5ch; 9 K-K2, R-K5ch; 10 K-Q2, R-Q5ch; 11 K-B2, and wins.

End-Games

This problemlike finish won Nimzowitsch the brilliancy prize in the 1912 Prague tournament.

End-Game No. 140
Black 12 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
Black to play and win

Notes

The next important chess event will be the international team tournament, to be held at Folkestone, Eng., June 12 to 24, 1933. For this reason the announcement in the March Chess Review that a tournament to select the United States team is planned for the latter part of April in New York is decidedly in order. That Kashdan and Marshall will not have to qualify, the other three places on the team going to the three tournament leaders, is also in order. A fund for traveling expenses will, it is hoped, assure the United States of a worthy team to defend the title won in 1931, the latest competition.

We cannot help mentioning our interest and satisfaction in the third issue of Kashdan's Chess Review, which is improving with age. Two games from the Boston-Philadelphia telephone match have been deemed worthy of publication with Kashdan's notes, which, together with other non-New York news, reassure the reader that the Chess Review is interested in the country as a whole, and chess everywhere.

Here is a well-played game from the current Massachusetts state championship. Its winner holds the state title.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Mugridge White	Keller Black	Mugridge White	Keller Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 P-B5	R-Q2?
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	19 Kt-K5	QR-Q(a)
3 P-B4	P-Q4	20 P-QKt4	K-R
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	21 B-B4	Kt-Q4
5 P-K3	B-Q3	22 P-QR3	P-QR4
6 B-Q3	QKt-Q2	23 PxRP	PxBP
7 P-K4	PxKP	24 KtxP(B5)	BxKt
8 KtxP	B-Kt5ch	25 PxB	QxP
9 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	26 B-R2	QxRP
10 Castles	Castles	27 B-Kt	P-Kt3(b)
11 B-Kt5	B-Kt2	28 KtxKtPch	PxKt
12 Q-B2	P-KR3	29 QxP	R-Q2
13 B-R4	B-Q3?	30 R-Q3	QxP
14 Kt-K4	B-K2	31 QxPch	R-R2(c)
15 BxKt	KtxB	32 QxRch	KxQ
16 QR-Q	Q-B2	33 RxKtch	Resigns
17 KR-K	QR-Q		

(a) Not 19 . . . RxP; 20 KtxKtch, BxKt; 21 B-R7, K-R; 22 RxR, BxKt; 23 R-R4, and if P-Kt3; 24 BxP, PxB; 25 QxP, B-Kt2; 26 RxPch, BxR; 27 QxPch, K-Kt; 28 R-K3, winning.

(b) If 27 . . . Kt-B3; 28 RxR, RxR; 29 KtxPch, etc.; and if 27 . . . P-B4; 28 Kt-Kt6ch, K-Kt; 29 KtxR, RxKt; 30 RxP, winning with ease.

(c) Or 32 . . . K-Kt; 33 R-KKt3ch, K-B2; 34 QxP mate.

Last week we published Flohr's victory in his match with Euwe. Below is Euwe's victory, a triumph for the older generation.

French Defense

Euwe White	Flohr Black	Euwe White	Flohr Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	15 Kt-KKt5	Q-Q3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 P-B4	P-KR3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 Kt-B3	Kt-Q4
4 B-KKt5	PxP	18 Kt-K5	R-R2
5 KtxP	B-K2	19 BxKt	BPxB
6 BxKt	PxB	20 P-KKt4	PxP
7 Q-Q2	P-B4	21 QxP	P-KR4
8 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	22 Q-B3	P-R3
9 Castles	Kt-Q2	23 P-B5	B-Kt4ch
10 P-KKt3	P-Kt3	24 K-Kt*	K-K2
11 B-Kt2	B-Kt2	25 PxP	PxP
12 Kt-R3	Q-B2	26 R-Kt	B-R3
13 Q-K2	Kt-B3	27 QR-KB	Q-Kt5
14 KR-K	K-B	28 P-R3	Resigns(a)

(a) If 28 . . . Q-R4; 29 Q-B7ch, RxQ; 30 RxRch, K-K; 31 R-Kt8ch, B-B; 32 R(Kt8)xB mate. And if 28 . . . QxQP; 29 Q-B8ch, K-Q3; 30 Kt-B7ch, K-B4; 31 Q-K7ch, and mates next move.

Estonian Freedom In Copyright Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TALLINN, Estonia—An effort is being made in Estonia to induce the Government to eliminate copyright for books and music. A delegation of Estonian publishers and booksellers has petitioned the Government to free Estonia from the Berne Convention.

The reason given is that the cost of copyright and translation of foreign books and music in Estonia is too heavy in view of the small circulation possible in the country. Estonians consider that the neighboring State of Latvia is better situated in this respect as they have not signed the convention, and Latvian publishers are better placed as they are able at small expense to publish, for instance, Russian books which are even exported to other countries. Lack of means under the present conditions forbids Estonians being able to translate books into their own language as long as they are under the law of copyright.

The petition especially recommends that when revising the trade treaty with England, the clause binding Estonia to the Berne Convention be canceled. Negotiations with England on the subject will be conducted by the Estonian Ambassador to that country and proposals will be made to the British Government by Estonia on the question.

Scottish Glen Road Keeps Beauty Intact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Coöperation between road engineers and enthusiasts in the cause of preserving the beauties of Scotland has settled a knotty problem centering around what is considered one of the grandest mountain glens in the western Highlands.

The stretch of road entering Glencoe from Kingshouse and emerging at Ballachulish and Loch Leven was a source of trouble to motorists owing to its corkscrew course, deep ruts and boulder-strewn surface. A considerable group thought that there should be no interference with the glen. Investigation proved the winding piece of road known as "Study Corner" offered the best view of the whole stretch of road.

Engineers and preservationists managed to iron out their differences and a scheme to suit all is materializing. By sumer motorists will find a road they can negotiate in comfort, while pedestrians will still be able to enjoy all their favorite views.

Manitoba Income Tax Increased Largely in 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Manitoba's income from taxation showed a large increase during the calendar year of 1932, according to a report presented to the Legislature. Total collections amounted to $5,317,000, a gain of $806,000 over the previous year.

The principal increases were in the gasoline tax, which accounted for $400,000 of the increase, owing to the raising of the gasoline tax from 5 to 7 cents a gallon. A revision of the income tax increased the amount paid to the Government from this source by $330,000, in spite of decreased incomes.

Money Law Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Bulgaria—A recent illustration of the rigor with which Bulgaria prevents the taking of money out of the country is the sentencing to three months' imprisonment and a $400 fine of a Bulgarian lawyer who attempted to take bank notes amounting to $100 across the border in the tips of his shoes.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

England

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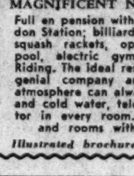

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Financial: Market Quotations

Stocks Slowly React to Lower Price Territory

Losses of Two to Three Points Sustained by Active Issues

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP) — Stocks encountered quiet but rather steady selling today. Rails were firm during the forenoon but later softened.

Losses of 2 to 3 points occurred in Case, Consolidated Gas, Union Pacific, Public Service of New Jersey, American Sugar Refining and American Telephone.

U. S. Steel was off more than a point. Sales approximated 1,000,000 shares.

Position of Utilities

Selling of utility stocks was attributed to a belief in speculative quarters that rate reductions and possibly higher taxes would reduce earnings.

How much freight traffic was able to recover last week from the effects of the banking holiday cannot yet be estimated, but preliminary returns indicate at least a fair improvemnet. Santa Fe, the first large carrier to report, had loadings of 19,005 cars last week compared with 17,514 the week before; the seasonal trend is higher at this time of year.

Money markets maintained their easy tone. Call loans on the stock exchange renewed at 3 per cent, which was yesterday's closing rate, compared with Monday's renewal figure of 3½.

Bonds Sell Off

The trend of bond market prices was lower in a sluggish market today, the bloom having apparently faded a trifle from the recent full-blown rally.

An early advance in various foreign issues, notably the Germans, slowed down perceptibly, and United States Government securities were quite heavy at one time. Losses in the domestic rails, utilities and industrials ranged from fractions to a point or more. Bids and offers were far apart in many instances.

Of especial interest to the bond market was the report that the Treasury might attempt a huge refunding program through the issue of "baby bonds" direct to the public. This, it was thought, might involve the calling of the Liberty Fourth 4¼ loan of approximately $6,000,000,000.

Of immediate governmental concern is the refinancing of some $2,000,000,000 of short-term obligations due this year. If the Liberty loan is to be called on October 15, notice must be given by April 15.

The softness of federal loans and high grade corporation maturities was somewhat puzzling to the financial district in view of the fact that money rates have been dropping rapidly.

The United States Government group showed losses of 4-32ds to around 20-32ds of a point, with the heaviest turnover in Liberty Fourth 4¼s and Treasury 3s and 3¼s.

The principal railway casualties included loans of Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Illinois Central, New York Central and Southern Pacific. Bonds of Texas Corp., U. S. Rubber, Kansas Gas, Chile Copper and Dodge Bros. were off around a point. There were numerous fractional declines.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans Stock Exch.	3%	3½@%	2½@%
Curb Exch. renewal rate	3%	4%	3%
Com paper	3½	4½	3¾@4
Bar silver	27⅜c	27⅜c	29½c
Time loans—			
60 to 120 days	3½	4 3	@3½
5 to 6 months.	3½	4 3	@3½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 to 90 days.	2⅛@2⅜	2⅛@2	2⅝@2⅛
4 months	2⅛@2⅜	2⅜@2¼	2¾@2⅜
6 months	3 @2⅞	2⅜@2½	3 @2⅞

London Quotations

Call money	3½%	3½%	1½%
Short bills	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	2¼@2⅜
3 mos bills	½@ ⅝	½@ ⅝	2¼
Bar gold	120s 4½d	120s 2d	113s 2d
Bar silver	17⅞d	17¼d	18 1/16d

Boston Quotations

Call money	3½%	4%	3½%
Com paper	5	5	3½@4

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bucharest	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	4½
Chicago	2½	Calcutta	3½
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	3½
Dallas	3½	Heisingfors	6
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	6½
Minneapolis	3½	London	2
New York	3½	Madrid	6
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	4
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
San Francisco	3½	Prague	3½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	5½
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	4
Berne	1½	Sofia	8
Berlin	4	Stockholm	3½
Rome	2	Tokyo	4.38
Bombay	3½	Vienna	6
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	6

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$3.42⅛	$3.44⅛	$4.8665
Cables	3.42⅝	3.44¼	4.8665
France—franc	.0392½	.0393⅞	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1396	.1401	.139
Italy—lira	.0515½	.0515⅝	.0526
Germany—mark	.2380	.2389	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1405	.1405	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0297¾	.0297¾	.0296
Finland—finm'rk	.0153½	.0152¾	.0252
Denmark—krone	.1533	.1535	.268
Greece—dr'chma	.0056⅛	.0056¾	.129
Holland—florin	.4030	.4042	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1745	.1745	.1749
Norway—krone	.1762	.1765	.268
Poland—zloty	.1118	.1118	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0323	.0323	.4420
Roumania—leu	.0058	.0058	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0846	.0849	.193
Sweden—krona	.1820	.1824	.268
Switz'land—franc	.1928	.1935	.193
Yoslavia—dinar	.0135	.0135	.0176

Far East

Hong Kong—dol	.2295	.2275	*
Shanghai—tael	.2950	.2945	*
India—rupee	.2588	.2605	.3650
Japan—yen	.2150	.2141	.4984
Java—florin	.4062	.4062	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4969	.4969	.50
Sts Stlments—dol	.4015	.4015	.5678

South America

Argentina—dol	.2570	.2570	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0749	.0749	.1196
Chile—peso	.0606	.0606	.12165
Colombia—peso	.8850	.8850	9733
Peru—sol	.1625	.1625	.2800
Uruguay—peso	.4725	.4725	1.0342

Canada

Canada—dollar	.8350	.8400	1.00

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Stock	Div. in $	Sales	High	Low	Last Mar. 21	Last Mar. 20
8⅝	3	Adams Express		1700	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	4⅞
18⅝	10	Adams Mills		800	14½	13¾	13¾	13¾
64½	47½	Air Reduction	.80	700	59¾	57	57	60⅝
13¾	11½	Alaska-Juneau		800	13	12⅝	13	13
1⅞	1	Alleghany Corp		4900	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
3¼	1⅞	Allegh pf ww xxx		100	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
2¾	1	Alleghany pf xw		300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
2½	1⅞	Allegh pf ww XL		100	2⅜	1⅞	1⅞	2
89½	70¾	Allied Chem	6	1800	83	79½	80	82
9½	6	Allis Chalmers		300	8	7¾	7¾	8¼
6½	5¾	Alpha Port Cem		100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
22¼	18⅛	Amal Leather	2	100	7	7	7	7
10⅞	7¼	Amerada		500	22½	21½	21½	21⅞
13⅝	8	Am Ag Ch Del		200	10⅛	9¼	9¼	10½
39⅝	34½	Am Bank Note	3	700	12¼	12	12	12½
2⅞		Am Bank Note pf		20	36½	36	36	
9⅜	2¾	Am Beet Sugar		400	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2⅝
62¾	49½	Am Beet Sug pf		140	8	8	8	
8½	6⅝	Am Can	4	3900	50½	56¾	57½	59
20	15	Am Car & Fdry		500	8⅝	8¼	8¼	8⅝
40	34	Am Car & F pf		100	18	18	18	
22¾	13	Am Chicle	31	100	38	38	38	
8½	3⅜	Am Com Alcohol		200	15½	15¼	15½	16
14½	9	Am & For Pow		800	5½	5	5	5½
12	6½	Am & For Pow pf		200	11	10¾	11	11
9⅛	5¼	Am & For Pow 6		100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
5	4⅛	Am & For Pw 2pf		100	6	6	6	7
4	2½	Am Hawaiian	1	100	5	5	5	
6½	3¾	Am Hide & L		100	3	3	3	3½
8⅝	4¼	Am Ice		300	5¾	5	5	5½
8½	4¼	Am International		400	6¾	6½	6½	7
24	17⅜	Am Locomotive		300	7⅞	7	7	7⅞
5⅜	3½	Am Loco pf		100	22	22	22	
21	13½	Am Metal		100	4½	4½	4½	4¾
30	17	Am Metal 6%	1½	30	19¼	19¼	19¼	
9¼	4	Am News		20	21	21	21	
24½	12½	Am Power & Lt	3	1200	6⅜	4⅞	4⅞	5⅛
21½	11	Am P&L 6% pf	2½	100	14	14	14	15⅞
7⅝	4⅜	Am P&L 5½ pf		400	12½	11⅝	11⅝	13¼
10⅜	5¾	Am Radiator		4900	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6⅝
18	10¾	Am Rolling Mill		2700	8⅝	8	8	8⅜
42	31	Am Smelt & Ref		1300	15½	14¾	14⅞	15⅝
8	4⅝	Am Smelt & R pf		300	39	38	38	40½
35½	30	Am SteelFdries	2½	300	6¼	6	6	6½
36½	21⅜	Am Stores		200	34	33	33	35½
91½	80	Am Sugar Ref	7	1900	34⅜	32½	32⅝	35⅝
105⅝	94	Am Sug Ref pf	9	200	90¼	90½	90½	91½
18⅞	10½	Am Tel & Tel		12300	101	97¼	97⅝	101½
19⅛	12	Am Type F pf	1	10	12	12	12	
16⅞	10⅜	Am Wat W & E	1	1300	13½	12	12	14
6½	2⅛	Am WW&E ct		300	12	11⅜	11⅝	12½
29⅜	22⅞	Am Woolen		300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	5⅜
9⅜	5	Am Woolen pf		200	25½	24¼	24¼	25¼
15⅞	8½	Anaconda Cop	.60	1500	9¾	9¼	9¼	10⅛
23⅞	11⅜	Anchor Cap		500	14	13½	13⅝	14¾
3⅞	1⅞	Armour Ill A		1500	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	2⅜
13⅜	7	Armour Ill B		500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5⅛	3½	Armour Ill pf		900	12½	11½	11½	12½
47½	34⅝	Asso Dry Goods		100	4½	4½	4½	
26⅛	16½	Atchison T&SF		4700	48	43⅝	44	45⅛
41	43¼	Atl Coast Line		800	23½	21	21	23
17¼	12⅜	Atl Gulf&WI pf	1	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	
66	62	Atl Refining	6	700	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅝
56½	31½	Atlas Powder pf	2	10	62⅜	62	62	
8	5½	*Auburn Auto		2400	36½	32	32½	37
		Aviation Corp Del		19100	7¼	6¾	6⅞	7⅜

—B—

6⅛	3⅛	Baldwin Loco		400	5	4½	4½	5¼
15⅞	9	Baldwin Loco pf		40	12¼	12¼	12¼	13
12⅜	8¼	Balt & Ohio		2600	11⅜	10⅝	10⅝	11¾
15⅜	9⅜	Balt & Ohio pf		200	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅞
85	68⅜	Bangor & Ar pf	7	20	83	83	83	
4¼	3	Barnsdall A		1200	3¾	3½	3½	3⅞
2⅜	1	Beatrice Cream		900	11	10⅛	10⅛	10¼
50	45	Beech-Nut Pack	3	200	38	38	38	
11⅛	6⅛	Bendix Aviation		1200	9	8½	9	
13¾	9	Best & Co		400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	9
16⅞	10⅛	Bethlehem Steel		1900	13⅝	13	13⅛	13⅞
36½	25¼	Beth Steel pf	1.60	600	31⅝	30	30	32½
26¾	18	Borden		900	22¾	20⅝	20⅝	22¾
9⅜	5½	Borg Warner		200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	8
5⅜	2⅝	Briggs Mfg		200	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
31	21¾	Brooklyn Man T		1200	26½	25¼	25⅝	26⅞
79⅜	64	Brooklyn M T pf	6	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	74½
4½	1¾	Brunswick Balke		500	4¾	4¾	4½	4⅝
5⅜	3⅛	Bucyrus Erie		400	3⅝	3	3	3⅝
36	26	Bucyrus E pf	2	20	27½	27½	27½	28
2	⅞	Budd Mfg		100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2¼	1	Budd Wheel		100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8¾	6½	Burroughs Add	.40	200	1	1	1	1¼
3¾	2	Bush Terminal		400	2¾	2¾	2¾	3
9¾	3	Bush Term deb		100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
1	⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc		500	¾	¾	¾	1
15	8½	Byers		400	11⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11⅞
46⅛	30½	Byers pf	7	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	

—C—

12½	7¾	Calif Packing		100	9⅞	9¾	9¾	11
3½	2	Callahan Z & L		400	⅜	⅜	⅜	
3¼	2	Campbell Wy&C		100	3	3	3	
10½	7½	Calumet & Hecla	1	100	2½	2½	2½	2¾
14⅜	7⅜	Canada Dry		500	9¾	9¼	9¼	10¼
18	14	Canadian Pacific	1	1500	8⅞	8⅜	8½	9
52¼	30½	Cannon Mills		200	17⅜	16¾	16¾	
60	41	Case Thresh	4	15000	47⅜	43½	44	46⅞
9½	5½	Case Thresh pf		140	49⅞	48	48	49½
23	14	Caterpillar Trac	1½	600	8⅛	7¾	7¾	8¾
10¾	5⅞	Central Aguirre		1200	21½	20½	20½	22½
20¾	17½	Cerro de Pasco		600	8½	7¾	8	8¾
20¾	14½	Checker Cab Mfg		300	17	17	17	17
35½	24⅝	Chesapeake Corp	2½	1800	19¾	18½	18⅝	19⅝
8⅜	3⅜	Ches & Ohio		15000	30¼	28¾	29	29¾
2⅜	1¼	Chi & Gt W pf		500	5	4½	4½	
3½	1½	Chi Mil & St p		500	4¾	4¾	4¾	
1¾	1½	Chi Mil & St P pf		500	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
6½	3	Chi & N'western		1200	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅝
9¼	5¾	Chi & N'west pf		1600	4½	4	4	4½
4	2⅜	Chi Pneu Tool		100	7	7	7	
5⅜	3	Chi Rock Isl & P		400	3¾	3	3⅛	3½
12⅞	6¼	Chi Yellow Cab		100	4	4	4	4¼
17¼	7¾	Chrysler		30	8⅜	7½	7½	
12⅞	7⅛	City Ice & Fuel		10900	9¾	9¼	9¼	9⅞
52½	47¾	City Ice & F pf	6½	200	10¼	10¼	10¼	10⅝
13	7⅞	Colgate-Palm-P	1	10	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
7⅝	4½	Colo Fuel & Ir		400	10	9½	9½	10
17¾	14	Colo & Co 1pf		1800	5	4½	4½	5
17¾	10¼	Columbia Gas		30	15¼	15¼	15¼	
21⅜	13½	Columbian Carb		2800	12	11	11	12
20½	18½	Columbian Carb	1⅜	1200	30½	29½	29½	32
76⅛	71	Comm Cr 7% pf		40	18½	18½	18½	
24⅛	16	Comm Cred 1pf		210	71	70⅜	70⅝	71
20⅛	18½	Comm Cred A	2	200	16½	16½	16½	17
25	18	Comm Cr 8% pf B	2	300	19½	18½	18½	
13½	8	Comm Inv Tr		1200	22¾	21	21	22¾
27	13¾	Comm Solvents		7000	12½	11⅞	12	12⅜
50	25	Comwith & So	6	4500	1⅞	1¾	1¾	2
9⅜	7⅜	Comwith & S dpf	.60	100	25	25	25	
4¼	1¾	Congoleum Nairn		500	8¼	8	8	8⅜
11⅞	6	Consol Film Ind		400	2½	2	2	
63¼	42¾	Consol Film I pf	4	1200	6⅜	5⅞	6	6¾
99	90	Consol Gas	5	8000	46½	43⅛	44¼	47½
6¼	5	Consol Gas pf		300	91	91	91	91½
1⅞	¼	Consol Oil		3000	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5½
4⅜	3	Container B		100	3¾	3¾	3¾	
1⅞	⅜	Cont Baking A		200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
41⅛	38	Cont Baking B	4	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	3⅝
65⅞	35¼	Cont Baking pf	2	500	39½	39¼	39½	39¾
5¼	3⅛	Cont Can		1900	42½	42	42	43¼
17¼	12½	Cont Dia Fibre	1.20	200	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2¾	1½	Cont Insurance		700	14	13	13	14½
6⅝	4⅞	Cont Motors		100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
55½	45⅜	Cont Oil	3	1000	6	5¾	5¾	6
145⅝	117½	Corn Products	7	3000	57⅜	54½	54½	57⅝
4¼	2	Corn Prod pf		30	131	130	130	
28⅞	23	Coty	2½	900	3½	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
3⅞	3⅜	Creasp of Wheat		1300	28	27	28	27
23½	14½	Crosley Radio		200	3½	3	3	
29	24½	Crown Cork & S	2.70	900	22¾	21½	21½	22¾
24	16	Crown2Cork pf		200	27½	27½	27½	
3½	1¼	Crucible Steel pf		40	19½	19	19	
30	10	Cuban Am Sug		100	3	3	3	3
2½	1½	Cuban Am S pf		10	23	23	23	
3⅞	2¼	Curtiss-Wright		2200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1¾
		Curtis-Wright A		300	2¼	2½	2½	

—D—

47⅜	1	Davison Chem		2800	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
58⅛	37⅝	Del & Hudson		15000	56¾	52	52⅜	55½
27⅜	17¼	Del Lack & W		5000	24	22½	22¼	22½
71½	54	Detroit Edison	6	400	56	55	55	
19¼	17½	Diamond Match	1	100	18½	18½	18½	
15¾	12	Dome Mines	1¶	500	13⅛	12⅞	12½	13
15⅜	10½	Dominion Stores	.20†	200	12⅝	12¾	12½	
13⅜	10¼	Douglas A	.75	1200	12½	12¼	12¼	
3¼	2⅛	Dresser A		200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
	21½	Dresser B		200	3	3	3	
43	32½	du Pont de Nem	2	12000	39¼	37½	37⅝	39⅛
106	07⅜	du Pont deb	6	100	102½	102½	102½	

—E—

2	1¼	Eastern Roll Mill		100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
61⅜	50¼	Eastman Kodak	3	2500	59¾	57½	57¾	59¾
6	3⅜	Eaton Axye & Sp		200	4½	4½	4½	
20⅞	11	Elec Auto-Lite		1300	12¾	11⅞	12	13
1⅞	1	Elec Boat		300	1⅝	1½	1½	1⅝
1¾	1	Elec & Mus Ind		500	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
17⅞	3½	Elec Pow & Lt		200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	
20½	10	Elec Pow & L pf	2.34	2000	4¾	4	4⅛	4⅞
18¾	7	El Pwr&L 6% pf	2	200	11⅞	11	11	12
25½	21	Elec Sto Battery	2	400	9	8½	8½	
32	26	Endicott Johnson	3	200	23½	22½	22½	23
6¼	4	Erie RR		100	30	30	30	
7¼	5	Erie RR 1pf		100	8¼	8¼	8¼	8½
5¼	3	Erie RR 2pf		200	6	6	6	
				400	3¾	3¾	3¾	4

—F—

3⅝	2¾	Fairbanks Morse		200	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3	3	Fashion Park pf		260	3	3	3	3
3½	1⅝	Fed Water Serv		100	2½	2½	2½	
18⅜	12½	Fidelity Phe F In		1000	13½	13	13⅛	14½
14⅜	9½	Firestone T & R		600	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
63⅜	42	Firstn T&R pf A	6	200	50½	50	50½	
56	43	First Nat Stores	2½	700	48⅝	47½	47½	48
4¼	2¼	Follansbee B		200	4			
21	13⅝	Foster-Wheeler	1.10	500	7½	6⅞	6⅞	7¼
4	2	Fourth Nat Inv		200	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	18¾
2⅛	1¼	Foundation		100	2½	2½	2½	
23⅞	12	Fox Film A		400	1⅞	1½	1½	1½
26⅜	16⅛	Franklin Sim pf	2	20	17½	17	17	20
		Freeport Texas		400	21¾	20¾	20¾	21¾

—G—

1⅜	1	Gabriel Snub A		200	1	1	1	
4¾	2⅜	Gen Am Inv		200	3½	3½	3½	
55	42	Gen Am In pf ww	6	400	51	50½	50½	
20⅝	13⅜	Gen Am Tnk Car	1	800	18½	17½	17⅞	19
7⅞	4⅝	Gen Asphalt		200	6⅛	6	6	
16	13	Gen Baking	2	1000	15¾	15¼	15½	15⅞
2¼	1⅜	Gen Baking pf	8	200	101¾	101¼	101¼	
4	2¼	Gen Cable		100	2	2	2	
16⅝	10½	Gen Cable A	.40	400	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	3¾
12	11¼	Gen Electric	.60	14000	14	13⅝	13¾	14
23¾	21	Gen Elec Sp	2	300	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
1½	¾	Gen Fooods		2300	26½	26	26	26¼
42	35½	Gen Gas & E A	3	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	1
14⅞	10	Gen Gas & E B	1	800	40⅝	40¼	40¼	41
77⅛	65½	Gen Mills	5	200	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞	12¾
3¾	2½	Gen Mot 5%pf		300	69	69	69	
20⅞	13¼	Gen Pub Service	1	100	3	3	3	69
20¼	12⅞	Gen Ry Signal		500	19	18¼	18½	19½
		Gillette Saf Raz		3200	15¾	14¾	14¾	16
1⅞	⅜	Gen Realty		300	½	½	½	
9⅝	5¼	Gimbel Bros		200	1½	1½	1½	
		Gimbel Bros pf		200	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
4⅞	3	Gobel (Adolf)		800	3½	3½	3½	
16⅞	12	Gold Dust	12.0	800	15¼	15	15	
6⅛	3	Goodrich		800	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	9
8¾	8	Goodrich pf		800	4½	4	4	5
18⅝	9¼	Goodyear		200	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
45	27¾	Goodyear 1pf	2	4500	15⅜	13¾	13⅞	15½
23½	9¼	Gotham Silk Hos		1000	9¾	9¼	9¼	
2½	1⅛	Graham Paige		800	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
6¼	3⅞	Granby		300	5	5	5	
6¼	3⅝	Grand Union		100	4½	4½	4½	
21⅜	15¾	Grant (WT)	1	500	18¾	18¼	18¼	18½
11⅜	6¾	Great Nor pf		1000	9¾	8¾	8¾	9⅜
7	5⅛	Great Nor Ore		200	6	6	6	6
13⅜	7	Great Westsug		1000	12½	11½	11½	13

—H—

3⅛	3	Hamilton Watch		10	3	3	3	
9⅞	6½	Harbison Walker		200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¾
1⅝	⅝	Hayes Body		100	1	1	1	
20⅛	18	Hercules Powder	1½	300	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	
98½	87½	Hercules Powd pf	7	100	98	98	98	
160	145	Homestake Min	9	70	94¾	94	94	93
2½	1	Houdaille Her B		300	160	150½	160	160
51¼	48	Household Fin pf	4.20	200	1½	1½	1½	
15⅝	8¼	Houston Oil		200	47½	47½	47½	48
2¼	1⅞	Houston Oil new		500	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	12
10	5½	Howe Sound	.40	2000	2⅝	2½	2½	2⅝
15⅜	11½	Hudson & Man	2½	300	8	8	8	
5½	3	Hudson Motor		200	4	3½	3¾	4
3⅜	1⅝	Hupp Motors		500	2¼	1¾	1¾	2¾

—I—

15½	10½	Ill Central		5200	14⅜	13	13⅜	14½
2⅝	⅞	Indian Motor		800	⅝	⅝	⅝	
38⅜	27⅝	Indus Rayon	2	1000	32½	31	31	32¾
31½	19¼	Ingersoll-Rand	1½	100	28	28	28	28½
3½	2	Inspiration Cop		300	23	23	23	
4½	2¼	Insuranshare Del	.15	200	3	3	3	3¼
7¼	4½	Interboro Rap T		800	5¾

Financial: News and Comment

Bank Reopening Policy Revealed By U. S. Treasury

Formation of New National Bank of Detroit Is Announced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 21 — The Treasury Department's bank reopening policy was revealed today in plans for meeting the banking crisis in Detroit. A new bank, the National Bank of Detroit, is being formed, it was announced, to take over part of the assets of the First National Bank and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce, which between them have over 800,000 depositors.

The new bank will have a capital of $25,000,000 according to Mr. Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, half of which will be subscribed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in the form of subscription to the preferred stock and the other half by the General Motors Corporation.

This is the first instance of the use of the new banking law which permits the R. F. C. to subscribe to preferred stock.

Following the national bank holiday, it is estimated that as many as 5000 banks scattered over the United States have failed to reopen. The program which the R. F. C. is planning to take to relieve this situation is foreshadowed in the instance announced today in relation to Detroit.

Emergency Banking Act

It was the fiscal situation in Detroit which caused the Michigan bank holiday in February which in turn precipitated the financial crisis which affected the whole nation. Now the Administration enters the Detroit area to charter the first bank under the President's emergency banking act.

According to a joint statement issued by Mr. Jones and Mr. Alfred P. Sloan Jr., president of the General Motors Corporation, it is hoped that approximately 40 per cent of the net deposits of the old banks will be "immediately made available."

"This," it is announced, "will be made possible through the new bank's acquisition of the more liquid assets of the First National Bank and the Guardian National Bank of Commerce."

In underwriting the new bank's common stock Mr. Sloan said all depositors and stockholders of the two closed banks would have an opportunity for subscription to the common stock. The remaining assets of the closed banks would be made available to the depositors by liquidation.

"After all claims have been discharged," it is stated, "any balance will be available to stockholders. Stockholders' liability, however, will not be released under the new arrangement."

Government's Attitude

In a separate comment on the fiscal arrangement, Mr. Jones said:

"This step in providing sound banking facilities in Detroit indicates the Government's attitude in helping to reconstruct banks on a thoroughly sound basis and in the interests of depositors. It is in direct line with President Roosevelt's determination to have banks that are sound and in which the people will have confidence.

"In administering the new banking law, which permits the R. F. C. to subscribe to preferred stock, the directors of the R. F. C. have adopted the practice of matching dollars with the stockholders and depositors of banks, subscribing one dollar of preferred stock for one dollar of common stock. When necessary, the Government will endeavor to help those who help themselves, but cannot be expected to furnish all of the new capital required."

Sugar Price Raised By Several Refiners

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21—Western sugar refiners and California-Hawaiian Sugar Company announce an advance in the price of refined sugar 10 points to 4.20 cents a pound, effective today.

Effective at the close, March 21, Revere Sugar Refinery will advance the price of refined sugar 10 points to 4.20 cents.

Savannah Sugar Refining Corporation and Pennsylvania made similar advances.

National Sugar Refining Company advanced the price of refined sugar 10 points to 4.20 cents a pound, effective this morning.

Dividends

Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the preferred, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Traveler's Insurance Company, Hartford, Conn., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $4, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Howe Sound Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 10 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

United Dyewood Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable April 1 to stock of record March 31.

Gotham Silk Hosiery Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable May 1 to stock of record April 12.

Pirelli Company of Italy declared a dividend of $2.57 on the American shares, payable April 4 to stock of record March 27.

National Rockland Bank, Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of 80 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21.

Standard Screw Company declared the regular quartrely dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 20.

Rath Packing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents on the common, payable April 1 to stock of record March 22.

Empire Trust Company declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable April 1 to stock of record March 24.

Webster & Atlas National Bank, Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.25, payable April 1 to stock of record March 28.

Central Hanover Bank & Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.50, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

Detroit Edison Company declared a dividend of $1, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

Government Credit Rating Again High

THE credit of the United States Government, as edetermined by what it has to pay for short-term funds, again moves up to the high plane it has been accustomed to occupy. Bids for the 91-day Treasury bills, revealed yesterday by the Treasury Department, were 1.83 per cent, comparing with a rate of 4.26 per cent which the Government was forced to pay for a similar issue offered March 6.

The $100,000,000 issue attracted subscriptions of $386,906,000, of which $100,569,000 was accepted. The money will be used to bridge the gap caused by the decision to extend by 15 days to March 30 the period in which income tax payments covering 1932 could be made.

Straus Securities Under Scrutiny Of Attorney-General

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—The affairs of Straus Securities Company, Inc., are under scrutiny today by the state Attorney-General, Mr. John J Bennett Jr., who is inquiring into the charge that this newly organized firm with headquarters at 60 Wall Street is to all effects the same as S. W. Straus & Company, securities house whose failure has had nation-wide repercussion among mortgage bondholders and which has been enjoined from doing business. The charge was made by Mr. William M. Calder and Mr. Robert Moses, who resigned as receivers for S. W. Straus & Co., basing their withdrawal on their discovery that they were unable to perform the useful service they had hoped. The old company, they asserted, "has simply moved down town and gone into business again under a slightly different name."

Simultaneously with the Attorney-General's action, the real estate bondholders' protective committee issued a statement agreeing in many particulars, with the receivers' conclusions regarding S. W. Straus & Co., but emphasizing that the interests of the holders of the millions of dollars of bonds underwritten and sold by the company do not rest upon claims they may have against the corporation as creditors, but upon their ownership of equities in the properties securing the bonds.

Under the methods employed by S. W. Straus & Co., the bondholders are not creditors of, and have no claims against, the concern, since this was a marketing organization retailing bonds secured by specific properties and thus not the direct obligation of the Straus company, according to Mr. George E. Roosevelt, chairman of the committee. He added, however, that this excepted claims resting on Straus' guaranty of completion of buildings and on actual misrepresentations.

Capital Reduction By Pennroad Corp.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21 — In line with the policy adopted by a number of corporations the last year of reducing their capital through changing stated value of the shares or reducing shares outstanding, the voting trustees of Pennroad Corporation have taken action to change the shares from no par to a nominal of $1 each, reducing capital represented by outstanding stock to $9,090,000 ($1 a share) from $90,900,000 ($10 a share).

There is no reduction in number of shares outstanding, so that the change from no par to a nominal par of $1 will in no way affect the rights or equities of holders of voting trust certificates. The difference between present stated capital of $90,900,000 and of the capital of $9,090,000 to be represented by the shares of par of $1 will be carried to capital surplus account.

By reason of these changes combined New York state and federal taxes payable under the present laws on transfer of a voting trust certificate representing 100 shares will be reduced to eight cents from $8; and in Pennsylvania to six cents from $6. The corporation will also be enabled to effect some reduction in its franchise taxes.

Great Northern Iron Ore

Great Northern Iron Ore properties report for 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows earnings of 24 cents on each certificate of beneficial interest, compared with profit of $2,122,500 before depletion in 1931. Statement of the trust proper shows excess of disbursements over receipts of $454 after salaries and expenses, against excess of receipts over disbursements of $3,000,506 in the previous year.

American Railway Association

NEW YORK, March 21—Wall Street understands that M. J. Gormley, executive vice-president of the American Railway Association, is to be elected president at the organization's meeting in Chicago tomorrow, succeeding R. H. Aishton, who has been president for several years. Mr. Aishton, it is believed, will continue to hold the chairmanship of the Association of Railway Executives.

Associated Gas & Electric

Associated Gas & Electric for the 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1933, reports profit of $34,206,226 after taxes, depreciation, but before interest, preferred dividends of underlying companies, etc., compared with $38,989,813 in 12 months ended Jan. 31, 1932. Gross was $97,539,834, compared with $104,590,030.

Proposed Savings Bank Merger

Incorporators of East Boston Savings Bank will meet March 27 at 7:30 p. m. to vote on the proposal to take over assets and assume liabilities of the Sumner Savings Bank of East Boston. The combined institutions have deposits in excess of $16,000,000, the East Boston Savings Bank having deposits of more than $14,000,000.

Servel, Inc., Has Loss

Servel, Inc., reports for quarter ended Jan. 31, 1933, net loss of $240,799 after depreciation, bond interest, after applying reserves specifically set up for the quarter's operations, compared with net loss of $27,209 in the quarter ended Jan. 31, 1932. Cash on hand Jan. 31, last, amounted to $2,137,675.

London Quotations

LONDON, March 21 (AP) — Consols for money today were 75⅛; De Beers 4¾, and Rand Mines 5⅛. Money was ⅝; discount rates—short and three-month bills ½-⅝ per cent.

National Cash Register in A Good Position

House Cleaning in 1932 Will Enable Company to Take Advantage of Rise

National Cash Register Company's 1932 policy of rigorous fiscal house cleaning through drastic charge-offs against income has placed it in a position to take advantage of whatever business develops this year and to apply income directly to the stock without having to clear up the débris of the readjustment period. Abnormally large cancellations of contracts and repossessions of cash registers occurring last year were written down.

In the first two months of 1933 there was a moderate but sustained uptrend in business, but the bank holiday and its effect on general conditions halted this trend temporarily. Some repossessions may result from the holiday.

Charge-Offs Large

Registers repossessed last year were valued at $5,147,558. While some of these are available for resale, the company wrote off $2,736,251 from this source against gross profit. In addition, $525,370 was charged against income, representing the difference between inventories priced at a normal manufacturing overhead instead of actual overhead, and $374,462 for registers scrapped and inventories written off.

Without the charges for repossessions, etc., which were much larger than in normal years, there would have been a net profit of $236,819. In addition, the company charged to surplus $750,000 for provision for liquidation of inventories and $350,000 for provision for collection expenses.

One factor contributing to unusually high manufacturing costs was increased overhead, due to a partial liquidation of inventories and consequent low operating rate. Inventories were reduced $2,193,434 to a $5,158,850 figure, and a similar policy was followed abroad, resulting in a decline in value of shipments to foreign branches of $1,984,064 to a level of $1,165,297.

Depreciation charges at $988,955 last year were within $41,048 of those for 1931, despite the 43 per cent decrease in sales to $16,475,548. During the year reductions in operating expenses were made, which would total $2,209,000 in a full year of operation, though all of them were not realized in 1932.

Capitalization Plan

Plan to adjust the capital structure has resulted in about 99 per cent of class B stock being turned in for exchange for the new class C stock.

The Dec. 31 balance sheet shows a change in reserve accounting policy, a large part of the $2,411,146 reserve for contingencies on the 1931 balance sheet having been applied directly against the asset side of the ledger and leaving only $636,015 in Dec. 31, 1932, reserve account.

Conversely, agents' balances and miscellaneous accounts receivable were written down to $902,270, because of the application of the reserve from $2,651,602 a year previous.

This, of course, helped reduce current assets, which totaled $18,887,545 at the end of 1932, compared with current liabilities of $2,628,000 shares of stock to be outstanding when the plan becomes fully operative.

The foreign companies, in addition, have current assets of $10,229,747, and after deducting a reserve of $3,398,168 and current liabilities, the balance is equal to another $3.64 a share, or $13.98 in all. The stock currently sells about $5 below this level.

Treasury May Market Long-Term 'Baby' Bonds

NEW YORK, March 21—Reports were current in Wall Street after Secretary Woodin's visit here that the Treasury Department is contemplating issuance of small denomination bonds of long maturity bearing an attractive coupon rate. Bonds would be sold direct to the public, a patriotic drive through post offices and other public agencies for conversion of the short-term floating debt.

The refunding of the Fourth Liberty 4¼s at a lower rate also is under consideration.

Houdaille-Hershey Corp. Loss

DETROIT, March 21—Report of Houdaille-Hershey Corporation and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows a net loss of $590,523 after charges, depreciation, etc., and after provision of $100,000 for contemplated further plant consolidation. In 1931 the company reported a net profit of $226,232 after charges and federal taxes, equal, after deducting dividends applicable to the class A stock of Muskegon Motor Specialties Company and minority interests, to 59 cents a share on the 172,794 shares of class A stock of Houdaille-Hershey Corporation.

Selberling Reduces Prices

Selberling Rubber Co. has cut prices ranging from 2½ per cent to 10 per cent in a new list issued to its dealer trade. Most of the other rubber manufacturers met the Firestone list reductions with discounts and rebates rather than by lower prices. According to Akron press reports some of the tire interests are planning to openly slash the tire list 15 per cent or more.

New York Produce Exchange

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The New York Produce Exchange has approved two amendments to its by-laws, one giving the Board of Managers powers, "if the ordinary media of exchange and payment are not available for transactions on the exchange, to adopt regulations or measures to meet the emergency." The other amendment allows the managers to fix price limits for trading in futures.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass

Current assets of Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company Dec. 31, including $10,578,168 cash, Federal Government and other securities, were $29,673,635 and current liabilities $2,001,659, compared with cash, Federal Government and other securities of $8,407,015, current assets of $31,717,050, and current liabilities of $2,545,956 a year before.

European Sugar Statistics

Statistics of 11 European countries for the first five months of the crop year 1932-33 show that consumption is off 59,004 tons, or 2 per cent, production is off 428,630 tons, or 8½ per cent, and stocks on Feb. 1, 1933, were 166,035 tons less than in the like 1932 period, according to reports by B. W. Dyer & Co.

Columbian Carbon Dividend Record Intact Since 1923

Diversification Is Factor—Sells Carbon Blacks, Pigments, Natural Gas, Gasoline and Inks—Earns $1.77 Share in 1932—Financial Status Good

By G. R. ERICSON

The carbon black business which suffered under the handicap of a weak price structure in 1930, 1931 and 1932, seriously reducing the profits of the companies engaged in that field, is looking forward to better conditions following a prospective improvement in the rubber industry. The leader in this field, the Columbian Carbon Co. made a fair profit in 1932 and is in excellent condition to take advantage of such recovery as is in prospect for the country.

The annual report of the company made public last week shows that while its sales and profits fell off substantially from 1931, it made progress in the reduction of costs of manufacturing to the lowest point in its history, started the current year with cash in the bank equivalent to twice its current liabilities, and had no bank loans.

Of especial importance is the fact that the company is no longer dependent on one source mainly for its income but now has several strings to its bow. Running carbon black a close second in sales is natural gas which furnished nearly 28 per cent of sales volume last year, while printing ink produced 21.31 per cent, and gasoline, pigments, and other material represented 22.76 per cent of the total.

Also Big Gas Producer

Originally formed in 1907, the Columbian Carbon Co. successor, was incorporated in 1921 with a perpetual charter conveying broad powers. As a holding company, it controls a considerable number of subsidiaries which manufacture and sell carbon, lamp and bone blacks and pigments, purchases, leases and develops oil and gas lands, and produces, transports and sells oil, gasoline and natural gas.

The score or so of companies which it controls or in which it has substantial stock interest have plants located chiefly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, West Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, Wyoming and New York. Its hundreds of gas and oil wells are located in Louisiana, West Virginia, Kentucky and Texas, and in addition it has leases on large acreages in Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arkansas.

In 1929, the company closed contracts to furnish 21 per cent of the natural gas requirements of Mississippi River Fuel Corporation, 22 per cent of the needs of the Birmingham-Atlanta line of the Southern Natural Gas Corp., 13 per cent of the requirements of the line of Arkansas-Louisiana Pipe Line Co., 23 per cent of needs of Memphis Natural Gas Co. and 15 per cent of requirements of Dixie Gulf Gas Co. in the Monroe and Richland fields.

In 1931 contracts for the sale of a substantial volume of gas in eastern Kentucky to a subsidiary of Columbia Gas & Electric Co. were made.

Last year the outstanding capital stock of Frederick K. Levey Co., Inc., manufacturers of high grade printing inks, was acquired, giving the company a stronger representation in the ink industry. In 1931, it produced 22,009, 345 pounds of various kinds of ink, which was 8,000,000 pounds above output of the previous year.

Earns $1.77 a Share in 1932

It is of considerable satisfaction to stockholders that the company has continued to pay dividends throughout the entire depression, though the current dividend rate of $2 a year is somewhat in excess of the earning power as shown by the 1932 report.

Net income after depreciation, depletion, federal taxes, and other charges, of $954,016 was equivalent to $1.77 a share on the 538,420 shares of no par stock. This compares with $1,628,794 or $3.02 a share in 1931. The banner year was in 1929 when net profit of $3,665,491 after all charges was shown, equal to $7.83 a share on 467,929 shares.

The company has continued its fairly heavy depreciation and depletion charges, these averaging about 15 per cent of sales in the last three years. In fact, while net profit in that period aggregated $5,097,700, the deductions for obsolescence and depletion totaled $4,049,700.

F. F. Curtze, president, in his report emphasizes the fact that in the last decade the company, after charging off $15,000,000 against the above accounts, has earned approximately $22,000,000 and paid out in cash dividends $18,692,000.

Columbian Carbon is without funded debt or preferred stock. Property account of $34,182,915 is about the same as the year before. Earned surplus stands at $3,545,491.

Financial Position Good

Financial position is good, with current assets including $1,264,04 in cash, of $7,791,789 against current liabilities of $625,779. This compares with current assets of $10,129,163 and current liabilities of $980,941 at the close of 1931. Inventory as of Dec. 31, 1932, was $3,441,455 compared with $3,556,913 the year before. Investments are valued at $2,193,332 while stocks and bonds of other companies held in the treasury are held at $3,025,745.

The carbon black plants have been charged down to salvage value in the 1932 balance sheet at $493,409, by transfer of $1,432,224 from surplus to reserve. Any revival in the demand for this product is bound to reflect itself in proportionately large percentage profits. The gas reserves are held by the management to be abundant.

New stock has been issued at various times to acquire property or for cash. The last offer to stockholders was in October, 1929, when 41,161 shares were sold at $175 a share.

Dividends paid were at the rate of $4 per annum from 1923 to 1929, with $1 extra in the latter year; $5 a share in 1930 plus $1 extra; $5 in 1931, and $3 in 1932. The stock now sells around $32 and at the current rate of $2 a year yields around 6 per cent. It is interesting to note that the stock sold as high as $344 in 1929.

A Window in Wall Street

Clearing Houses

IN THE decision to authorize the Federal Reserve System to issue emergency currency, financial observers see the beginning of a decline in the prestige of clearing houses. These are very important adjuncts to banking. They enable banks to settle the daily business in checks. At the end of each day a bank empties its till of the checks on other banks which it has paid. They are taken to the clearing house. Other banks are also present with outside checks which they also have paid in the course of the day's business. All the checks are then set off against each other, or "cleared," the balance being paid to the net creditor banks. The houses thus perform a service of immense convenience to the banking world. Only in emergencies, however, do the clearing houses appear in public. In past crises they have issued emergency money on the basis of the combined deposits of member banks. Then they become for the time being a kind of super-bank. On this occasion, however, the Federal Reserve System has been the rescue agency.

* * *

A Hoarding Story

A business man returned to his suburban home one evening and was greeted by a very grave-looking wife.

"You had better talk to the maid, John," she said. "We turned out her room today, and found $1000 under her mattress."

"All right," said John, "Send her to my study."

The maid duly appeared, was rebuked, and promised to accompany her master next morning to the local bank, where he said he would open an account for her on his way to the train.

And so it was. John went on to his office feeling that he had done a good deed.

His wife greeted him on his return home with an even graver face. "You'd better speak to the maid again," she said. "Something very embarrassing has happened. The local bank closed this morning—an hour after she opened the account. I simply haven't dared speak to her."

John repaired to his study, and, when the maid appeared, said kindly, "This is a most unfortunate occurrence, but rest assured, Mary, I will make myself personally responsible for that $1000."

"That's all right, sir," responded the maid, brightly. "Half an hour after we opened the account, I drew out the money."

Moral: Make the banks safe and hoarding would cease automatically.

* * *

A Change of Heart

A change of heart is announced by Dr. F. W. Taussig, of Harvard, dean of American economists, in the current issue of Foreign Affairs. Formerly he believed in a tariff policy which treated all foreigners alike. In technical parlance, this is called unconditional most-favored-nation treatment. Now he pleads for a policy based on the exchange of tariff favors with particular nations. This is called reciprocity. The change of heart is of more than ordinary significance. For Dr. Taussig was ultilmately the sponsor of the unconditional most-favored-nation policy of the United States. During the Wilson Administration he occupied the post of chairman of the Tariff Commission. While in that post he recommended the change, and it was left to the Harding Administration to take it up, and adopt it. But, the Harvard professor now says, most-favored-nation treatment has degenerated into least-favored - nation treatment. Hence his change of heart. This came, as the writer has reason to know, long before President Roosevelt announced his own belief in reciprocity.

* * *

Reciprocity—How?

Dr. Taussig thinks that the prime essential in ushering in reciprocity is that the Executive himself should be endowed with authority to make the exchange of tariff favors. That seems the only way. International relations would certainly not be improved if every tariff treaty had to run the gamut of a Senate vote. If ever the authority to sign such agreements could be obtained by the President, that time is now, when not only the people but also Congress are in the mood to give Mr. Roosevelt more than usual latitude. "The form authorized might easily be that of a reduction in our duties by a stated per cent," goes on Dr. Taussig. This, of course, has nothing to do with reciprocity as generally understood. It corresponds to the recent suggestion by Secretary Cordell Hull for an all-inclusive 10 per cent tariff cut. It would be preliminary to discussions with particular nations for particular readjustments.

H. B. E.

Southern Cotton Mills Supplied Sizable Orders

Collections Getting Back to Normal as Banks Are Reopening

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., March 21—Southern cotton cloth mills are well supplied with orders sufficient to keep them active for a number of weeks ahead, and some of them throughout the second quarter of the year.

Indications are that collections are getting back to normal as more and more banks are opened. Wholesalers and converters are sending into the primary market refill orders in increasing quantities.

Leading printers announced advances for their service to what they call a cost basis, and have been quickly followed by many other printers. Buyers of this service have not hesitated to place their orders at the advanced prices. Towel mills raised their prices 1 cent a pound, and the leading denim manufacturer has advanced the price of the 2.20s ½ cent.

Prices Hold Steady

Business was rather quiet early last week but it increased moderately toward the week-end. Prices held steady, as most mills were not inclined to press for business. Selling pressure was exerted entirely by secondhands. Some mills accepted orders at concessions but most mills declined them. Many buyers would not take secondhand goods, and these practically forced their business upon the mills at the secondhand prices.

In the print cloth section the 39-inch, 4.00-yard goods sold at 4⅞-¾ cents.

In carded broadcloths trading continued light, being mostly for small lots and early deliveries. Prices, however, were forced lower by the secondhand pressure. Combed broadcloths were also slightly easier.

Sheetings were moderately active. Prices remained strong and advanced in a few cases. Advances were recorded in the 37-inch, 4.00-yard, 48x48s and the 36-inch, 6.50-yard, 40x36s, which sold at 3½ cents and 2¾ cents respectively.

Drills were in fair demand.

Fine and Fancy Goods

Business was slightly less active in the fine and fancy goods division. Trading was confined exclusively to fine cotton goods. Fine combed lawns continue to lead the sales in this division. The 40-inch 9.00-yard 76-72s is the favorite construction. Heretofore it has been impossible to get deliveries of these goods beyond the middle of April, but last week a substantial sale was made for delivery during the next three months at 5⅝c. This is the highest price these goods have sold during the calendar year for future delivery, although spot goods brought 5½c.

Other combed styles were less active, although the 40-inch 9.50-yard 72x68s reported fair sales at 5¼c. Organdies were quiet without change in price.

There was some business in combed and carded pongees. The combed style sold at 7¼c for the 38-inch 6.25-yard 72x100s. The same construction made with carded yarn brought 6c. Voiles were bought in scattered amounts at 4¼c for ordinary hard twist 40-inch 60x52s, with some makes bringing as high as 4½c. The slack twist moved at 3⅞c up.

Some business is reported in lining cloths, both of plain and fancy construction. Prices are steady. Otherwise rayon cloth markets are generally inactive.

W. T. Grant Companay Earns $1.32 a Share

W. T. Grant Company reports for the year ended Jan. 31 (certified by independent auditors) net of $1,588,497 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent to $1.32 a share on 1,195,355 no-par shares, compared with $3,105,898 or $2.59 a share a year before.

For the six months ended Jan. 31 net was $1,440,360 after depreciation, federal taxes, etc., compared with $148,137 in the preceding six months and $1,772,720 in the last six months of the previous fiscal year.

Current assets Jan. 31, including $4,245,180 cash, were $12,740,063 and current liabilities $1,502,559, against cash of $4,915,894, current assets of $13,452,069 and current liabilities of $1,590,439 a year before.

English Store's Income Holds Up Satisfactorily

LONDON, March 21—Harrods, Ltd., reports for the year ended Jan. 31, 1933, a net profit of £638,649 after interest, depreciation and all other charges, compared with a net profit for the previous year of £697,069.

This showing is in line with that of other stores in Europe, which have shown much less severe drops than have the earnings of American department stores for the last 12 months.

Bituminous Coal Output

WASHINGTON, March 21—Total production of bituminous coal in the week ended March 11 is estimated at 5,500,000 net tons by the United States Bureau of Mines. This compared with 5,280,000 in the preceding week and 8,046,000 in the like week of 1932. Output of anthracite in the week ended March 11 was 970,000 tons, compared with 967,000 in the preceding week and 1,170,000 in the like 1932 week.

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing

Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, net income of $458,878, equal to 48 cents a share on 948,857 shares, compared with $748,799, or 78 cents a share on 958,056 shares, in 1931. The balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1932, showed current assets of $1,912,104, current liabilities of $253,519, and net working capital of $1,658,585, compared with $1,797,749 a year earlier.

Crane Company's 1932 Loss

Crane Company for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, reports consolidated net loss of $7,536,868 after interest, depreciation, etc., compared with a consolidated net loss of $7,985,329 in 1931. Profit and loss surplus on Dec. 31, 1932, was $4,239,265, compared with $11,660,881 a year previous.

Defaults Lowest Since October, 1929

New York, March 21

DUN & BRADSTREET, INC., reports that business failures in the United States have "dropped to a very low number." Commercial defaults in the past week totaled 382, compared with 494 and 556, respectively, in the two preceding weeks and 708 in the corresponding week of last year.

The total was the smallest since October, 1929.

Chicago Bank Deposits Gain Substantially

CHICAGO, March 21—Banks here last week made long strides toward recovery of the deposit level prior to the heavy withdrawals preceding the moratorium.

Deposit gains of the five large Loop district banks March 17 totaled about $120,000,000, percentage increases over March 13 levels ranging up to 14 per cent.

Of the increase for the week, it was estimated about $65,000,000 was registered March 13. There has since been a steady upturn in deposits, although banking business has tended to return to more normal levels.

Outlying banks, whose deposit increase March 13 was estimated at about $10,000,000, will add materially to the total upturn. Percentage increases in deposits of some large outlying institutions have been higher than in the Loop, one reporting an upturn of 30 per cent and another of 42 per cent for the week up to last Friday.

In volume of deposits, the Chicago banks have reopened almost 100 per cent. Those which opened March 13 had about 96 per cent of deposits in the city, and this percentage has since been raised as subsequent openings occurred by Treasury license or permit from state auditor.

Dollar Is Strong In Dealings On Foreign Exchange

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The dollar showed pronounced strength in early foreign exchange dealings today, especially in relation to European gold currencies.

Sterling at $3.42 showed a loss of 1⅞ cents, and was 5 cents under last week's high. Its weakness was partly attributed to official selling in London.

Dutch guilders declined 13 points to 40.27 cents. Belgas stood at 13.95 cents, a loss of 5 points. French francs lost 1⅛ points at a quotation of 3.92⅝, and Swiss francs were quoted at 19.28, off 4 points.

PARIS, March 21 (AP)—The American dollar reached par today, closing at 25.52 francs, the highest official quotation since Feb. 15.

This advance represented a gain of 14½ centimes from yesterday's close. Bankers attributed the climb to covering by short interests.

Berlin: Holiday on the Boerse today.

White Motor Company Has Substantial Loss

CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 21—The preliminary statement of the White Motor Company and subsidiaries, including White Motor Realty Company, for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, shows a net loss of $3,618,000 after taxes, depreciation, interest, etc., but exclusive of loss on the liquidation of White Motors Securities Corporation, amounting to $153,000, which was charged against surplus account.

For 1931 the company reported a loss from operations of $3,234,956 and net loss of $2,770,712, after giving effect to increase in book value of investment in stock of White Motors Securities Corporation and White Motor Realty Company represented by undisturbed earnings.

London Wool Sales

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—There were 7833 bales of wool offered at the auction today, of which 6285 were sold. The home trade obtained the bulk of the offerings at full current rates, greasy crossbreds are now being quoted at 5 per cent above opening prices of the present series. Scoured crossbreds were frequently withdrawn on firm limits.

Atlas Plywood Corp. Loss

Atlas Plywood Corporation's report for the six months to Dec. 31, 1932 (certified by independent auditors), covering the first half of the company's fiscal year, shows net loss of $99,950 after charges, compared with net loss of $129,774 in the six months to Dec. 31, 1931.

Sugar Refiners Expect Tariff Readjustments

Hawaiian Conditions Being Studied—Final Report in Two Months

NEW YORK, March 21—Possibility of tariff readjustments growing out of an investigation now under way is the most important factor on the horizon of the sugar refiners of this country.

Hearings begun before the Tariff Commission a month ago are suspended, awaiting the report of an investigating body sent to Hawaii to study conditions there.

The more optimistic in the trade believe that a final report may be drawn up by the commission and submitted to President Roosevelt within the next two months. In accordance with the law, any revisions approved by the Chief Executive up to a 50 per cent change in existing tariffs become effective.

The refiners, faced with rapidly mounting imports of Cuban refined and duty-free whites coming from Hawaii, the Philippine Islands and Puerto Rico, are naturally hoping for some increase in the Cuban refined duty, lowering of duty on Cuban raws and, possibly, the establishment of a quota limit on imports of refined from insular possessions.

These islands, enjoying duty-free trade on both raws and refined, have been steadily increasing imports of both to this country.

American refiners have no protection from Cuban imports or refined. A Cuban refiner can export 100 pounds of refined to this country, paying duty of $2.12. An American refiner must import 107 pounds of raws, paying $2.14 duty, in order to manufacture the same 100 pounds of refined.

Cuba, with its current crop restricted to 2,000,000 tons of raws, should produce this year a smaller crop than in any year since 1912. With its inability to maintain its position in the world sugar market, the island has been increasing its refining facilities and exports of refined to this country, to a point where substantial inroads have already been made on the business of American refiners. Imports to this country continue to mount steadily.

What the Tariff Commission will report is of course problematical, but there appears to be some well founded belief that the Cuban tariff may be adjusted with a widening of the present margin between duties on raws and the refined product; that is, a lowering of the duty on raws and higher tariff on whites or refined.

Receipts of offshore refined sugar in this country last year amounted to 589,092 tons, compared with 447,204 in 1931 and 16,782 in 1925. The 1932 receipts of refined sugar supplied the needs of approximately 14,000,000 Americans, on a per capita consumption of 93 pounds annually.

Connecticut Insurance Dividend Payments

HARTFORD, Conn., March 21—Holding that dividend declarations by insurance concerns are prerogatives legally belonging to the companies and should not be usurped by governmental authority even in emergencies, the State of Connecticut will not issue any restraining orders in that connection, said Insurance Commissioner Dunham.

"If an insurance company is in good financial condition and properly earns its dividend requirements there is no reason why it should not pay dividends to policyholders and stockholders," stated Mr. Dunham.

Cotton Spinning Industry

WASHINGTON, March 21 (AP)—The cotton spinning industry is reported today by the Census Bureau to have operated during February at 95.0 per cent capacity, in a single shift basis, compared with 95.1 per cent during January this year and 92.5 per cent during February last year.

NEW YORK, March 21—The Japanese cotton spinning industry has displayed an unfavorable trend during the last fortnight, according to cabled advices to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Sales of yarn and cloth by mills of Japan in the last two or three weeks have been considerably less than current production. Mill margins have become narrower, to the point of discouraging operations. Mills are now operating on about the same average level as in recent weeks, but it is problematical whether they will maintain this rate of activity.

Copper 5¼ Cents a Pound

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—Some sales of domestic copper have been made at 5¼ cents a pound, it was reported today, although most custom smelters are holding at 5½ cents. The foreign price range was slightly lower at 5 to 5.07½ cents against 5.05 to 5.10 on Monday.

20 Outstanding Securities For Income and Profit

You cannot afford to miss *The Financial World's* analysis with the above heading. This group of 20 securities is made up of the five most attractive securities in each of these groups: (a) bonds, (b) preferred stocks, (c) sound dividend common stocks, (d) speculative common stocks.

●

Besides the above you may have our much talked of February market study entitled "Signs of a Bull Market," together with our next 8 issues, also "Time to Buy a Fortune?" and our new railroad study with selections of the 11 Most Attractive Railroad Stocks—all for only $1. Return "ad" today with $1 and your address for this genuine bargain.

●

The FINANCIAL WORLD
53-WD Park Place New York

Progress In Education

Not Just Another School

But Out to Prevent Juvenile Court Cases

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

BUZZING and whirring of machines from the shop, a chorus of whistling from the music room, gay-colored hooked rugs growing on the looms in the weaving room, and a collection of plants including everything from balsams to begonias with a goodly number of white rats, guinea pigs and tadpoles very soon indicate that this is not just another school.

The Montefiore School in Chicago where a special type of instruction is going on draws its boys, and it has only boys, from some 171 schools in Chicago's northwest section. In those other schools the boys were considered truants, incorrigibles, court cases, and "problem" boys. Here they are learning to move along normally with other boys, to work and play together. Their attendance quickly jumps from 61 per cent in their former schools to 90 per cent when they get adjusted in the Montefiore School.

Importance of Reading

Some boys became problems because their ability to read is several years behind their mechanical ability. This uneven development makes them different from the average run of boys moving along in grades. Others who have grown tall physically, yet whose mental ability keeps them in groups with "little boys" have become discontented and finally problems. About 60 per cent of them are from Polish, Italian, and Negro families whose homes are in poor and deteriorating districts.

When each one of these various varieties of boys first arrive in the Montefiore School he spends a week or 10 days in the receiving room where he is examined and studied to find out into which group he should be placed. Boys do not move in grades as in regular schools but in groups. All boys spend approximately one half of their time with some one particular teacher who gives them the academic work consisting of mathematics, history, English, etc.

The other half of their time is spent doing the things they like best and for which they have a special aptitude. The school has tried to enrich its program to fit education to this particular type of boys' needs. Take, for instance, a boy who has fallen behind his regular class in school because he never learned to read properly. He may have been slow in geography, history, and English all because he could not read well enough.

Quick Pick-up in Reading

What happens to such a boy at the Montefiore? He is put in a small class of five or six boys who have the same errors in reading. As each pupil has the same difficulties there is no reason for trying to conceal shortcomings. They are given drills in phonics and a variety of other drills which are interesting enough to hold attention and dignified enough to command the respect of boys of 13 to 16 years. Many boys in three months' time have gained 12 months in reading. Best of all a distaste for reading is eliminated. They are encouraged by their success and seem to realize that they are having a chance to make a new start and get back to the road to learning.

In the tailor shop established in the school, boys learn to mend their own clothes, in the shop they resole their own shoes, in the construction rooms they make rugs, book-ends, furniture, and useful articles for the home.

Social Advance

The "prove it yourself" idea has been a popular one in the science room. The "why" of things offers a challenge and wholesome outlet for pent-up energy. Rock garden construction, planting of sweet potato vines, garden vegetables and grapefruit trees, besides taking care of turtles, silkworms, goldfish, capture many a boy's interest and hold him in school. In the school library boys are given much freedom in choosing and reading good books. Already many have learned to enjoy stories and admit they would rather read at night now than be on the street with the "gang."

Real advance in social contacts and manners is evident in the school lunch rooms where boys accustomed to the "grab and run" method at home now sit at the tables during their lunch and talk quietly with their neighbors.

Since the establishment of the school in 1929 there has been the closest coöperation between the work of the Juvenile Court and the special work of the Montefiore School. In fact the school was inaugurated, according to Mr. Stullken, to decrease the number of cases that have had to be brought to the court from this district. Records show that there has been a decided decrease in the number of court cases because of the chance the boys have had in the Montefiore School to make good.

Records show that in 1929 when this school was established 2008 parental school petitions were received from the entire city by the department of compulsory education. This number was reduced to 520 cases for the year 1931-1932 and indications are that this number will again be reduced this year because of the work done at Montefiore.

MARGARET ROOT ZAHLER.

Ways of Cutting Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Olympia, Wash.

SCHOOL costs in the State of Washington can be reduced 10 to 15 per cent without impairing efficiency, say Dr. August Dvorak, professor of education at the University of Washington.

Elimination of districts having small enrollments by merging them with near-by larger districts would save the State thousands of dollars in the total cost of schools, he says, while a reduction in interest charges being paid on bonds and warrants would reduce the cost by 10 per cent.

Dr. Dvorak, who has made several surveys for proposed consolidation of school districts, finds that many districts have failed to keep abreast with modern transportation means and in that respect are no further advanced than in pioneer days of the Pacific Northwest.

Pointing out that there are districts in the State which have only from three to a dozen pupils, the professor says the "high cost of education" could be traced to a large extent to that fault.

In Small Districts Especially

"Surveys in Clark and Lewis Counties alone give an idea of the economies which could be accomplished by consolidating the numerous small districts," he says.

"In Lewis County, the survey showed a potential saving of $78,894 annually to taxpayers. In Clark County, the annual savings would amount to $28,390.

"Of course, such savings would not occur in all consolidations," he admits, "but reduced expenses would be so prevalent that it is safe to estimate the combined savings for the State would amount to at least 10 per cent of present-day costs."

The picture drawn by Dr. Dvorak showed dozens of small districts throughout the State in which the cost of schooling each pupil for a year totaled from $150 to $350. Those are the districts, the doctor added, in which much of the high costs could be eliminated.

In Clark County, the survey found two small districts, one with an expenditure of $1100 a year for three pupils, the other with $1044 for 28 pupils. By consolidating with the larger district, they eliminated practically every expense except transportation, besides gaining for the pupils more efficient instruction and a course of study they could not hope to support in the small school.

"In the old days we had to have schools every two miles or so, but today, with the modern school buses, 20 miles is no more than two miles was then," he argued.

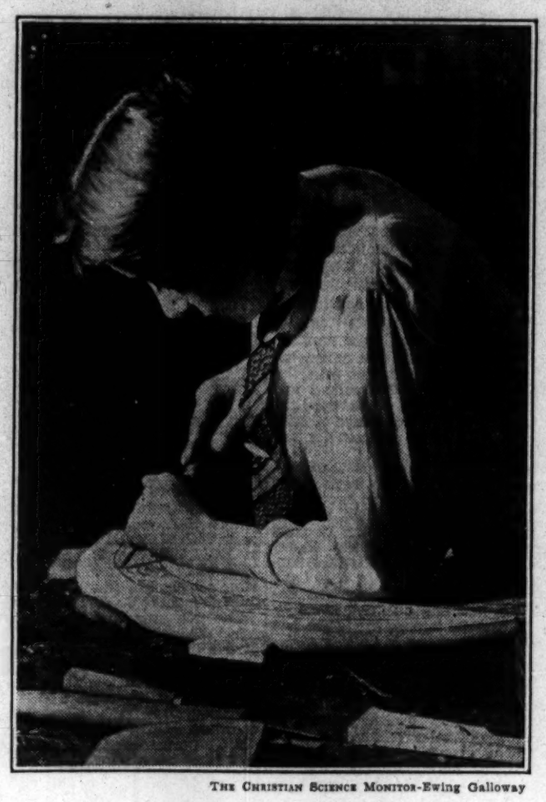
More Studies Can Be Added

But cutting expenses is not the greatest importance of consolidation of school districts, he pointed out, explaining that subjects impossible to teach in the small schools, such as music, supervised athletics, manual arts and numerous others, could be added to the studies in the combined institutions at no extra cost.

The state schools are paying more than $2,000,000 annually in interest charges and bonds, the doctor found, saying that efficiency would eliminate almost 10 per cent of that cost.

Districts have issued interest-bearing warrants, he said, and when money comes in from taxes, it is used to take up old warrants, with new ones issued to take care of current expenses.

"That is inefficiency," he says, "what business could survive or what individual could get along on such a basis. School districts with outstanding warrants must budget their incomes so as to pay off those warrants and then remain on a cash basis without increasing taxes."



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Ewing Galloway

MAKING THE HABIT OF GOOD WORKMANSHIP HIS OWN
A Young Wood Carver.

Expertness in handling the chisels is only a part of the training, as this boy is finding out. Learning to be exact, patient, discriminating, and thorough are of even greater value. He finds that he must not slight any part of the work; he needs to take all the time necessary to do a good job; he must exercise good judgment; he must bring the job to completion; must make it perfect; must satisfy a high standard of excellence; must learn to check up on himself; learn to do just as well when the boss is not around; and be true to his own highest ideals.

School on Communal Basis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Amsterdam, Holland

A SCHOOL based on communal lines is an experiment which Mr. Kees Boeke, a civil engineer, is successfully carrying out at Bilthoven. Respect for each other's individuality, self-reliance, self-discipline, a sense of responsibility and communal sense are its governing ideas. This system has been put to broad tests with remarkable results and is attracting a good deal of attention among educators of all kinds.

Mr. Boeke has given his school the significant name of The Workshop, and has placed it in the midst of pine woods. With the help of one or two teachers, 40 pupils, ranging in age from 3 to 16, are taught. Mr. Boeke started by teaching his own children. Then a few other children began to attend and so the school grew. Now Mr. Boeke devotes his whole time to this school, although he is not a legally qualified teacher. Nevertheless the Crown, satisfied that his idealism is a sufficient guarantee, has granted him the right to run his school and to teach.

The pupils of The Workshop live in a community of their own and their first lesson aims to develop communal sense. Together they work and play, swim, make music or practice gymnastics. From this community living and studying they gain a sense of responsibility in helping in the upkeep and extending the work of their communal workshop.

A Full Responsibility

The school receives no subsidy nor has it any regular revenue. The furniture, for the most part, was given and many of the tables, chairs and desks had first to be repaired by the pupils themselves. The cleaning and dusting of the classrooms is done by the pupils, who are elected for this work at the Saturday morning meetings conducted by one of the pupils. A responsibility once accepted has to be strictly fulfilled. Every pupil has to perform a duty for a certain period. Perfect order is maintained in the rooms and storerooms. All tools, cricket bats and so on have their appropriate place on the walls on which their counterparts are painted in red. If therefore, anything is taken down and not replaced a glaring red figure on the wall remains as a reminder until the original is replaced.

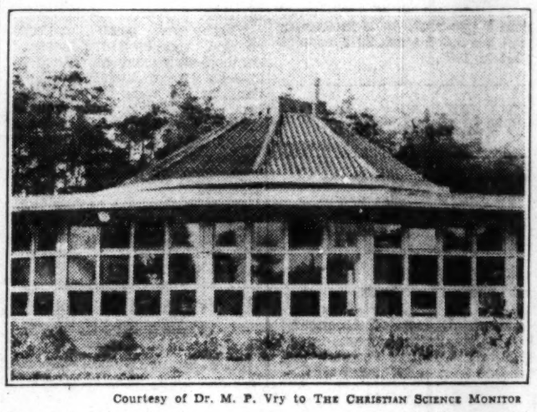
As for the instruction given in this school, every pupil is free to do as he likes. Pupils who wish to learn a particular subject unite in a group, and they may attend the first two lessons on trial. Once they have decided to take a course of instructoin, however, they are obliged to attend the lessons, to be there promptly, and to work hard.

A large choice of subjects is given. Mr. Boeke has arranged the subjects in groups designated by the colors of the spectrum: purple, blue, green, yellow, orange and red. For instance, under purple are grouped together all so-called expressionist subjects—manual labor, gymnastics, writing and music. At a later stage comes the need for language, accordingly English, French, German, Greek and Latin together form the Blue Group. Then comes an interest in the earth, geography, botany and zoölogy: these fall within the Green Group. The Yellow Group comprises all mathematical subjects, to the Orange belongs natural science, while Red comprises the subjects through which man becomes interested in society: history, government and political economy. The White Group comprises the synthesis of all the subjects already covered, namely philosophy, psychology and so on.

Impose Their Own Tasks

The educational appliances, manufactured in The Workshop itself, have the same basic idea as the Dalton Plan, namely, that the pupil should find his own way with as little outside help as possible. There is, however, no given "task" as in the Dalton system, because The Workshop does not train pupils to pass examinations or gain certificates. The pupils are free to impose their own tasks.

The underlying idea of imparting a communal sense is expressed in the building itself. It is circular, and is divided into sectors by means of glass walls, so that pupils and teachers may get the sense that they are one body. On the first floor is a large working room which overlooks all the lower sectors. The school grows its own produce and the pupils prepare their own meals. The system on which The Workshop school is run approaches closely the Quaker ideals of brotherhood. Mr. Boeke believes that this educational system will be adopted by the school of the future. In the case of larger schools, there could be five or more pavilions of 40 pupils each, all pavilions having the same group of teachers. This system, he believes, will entirely revolutionize the school system, making education of primary importance and instruction secondary.



Courtesy of Dr. M. P. Vry to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Glimpse of The Workshop School Which Aims to Develop a Communal Sense of Life, and Which Is Located in Bilthoven, Holland.

Students From Families Of Small Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Columbia, S. C.

More than half of the University of South Carolina's freshman class came from homes where the annual income is $1500 or less, a report of the employment and personnel bureau of the institution reveals.

Fifty-one per cent came from families earning $1000 to $1500 a year, the report showed, and 32 per cent from homes where the total income does not exceed $1000.

Approximately one-third of the men students who matriculated last fall are working their way through college, along with a proportionately small number of women students.

Seventy of the men and 37 per cent of the girls sought some sort of employment to supplement their college expenses, while about one-third of the entire class has endeavored to borrow the price of a college education, the report indicated.

The survey showed that from $250 to $350 a year is required to cover actual exepnses at the university, and nearly three freshmen out of five find their families unable to supply these funds.

One student reported he was spending only $5 a month for food, washed his own dishes and depended on studying for "recreation."

Three other boys "batched" in an unheated room of an old building on the edge of the campus, and two girls who share a single inexpensive room, do their own cooking over a gas plate.

The most popular objectives among the men were in the order named: Law, engineering, accounting and chemistry. The majority of women students intend to teach,

Child Beggars Rescued by School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Shanghai

CONSTRUCTION is now under way here on a permanent school for the children of Russian refugees in Shanghai. A few years ago it was a common sight for these children to beg at midnight near the theaters and cabarets of Shanghai, and it was to save them from becoming professional beggars that this school was established a decade ago.

The teachers are themselves refugees of the Russian revolution and, although they all are well educated and esteemed by their fellow-nationals, the combined wages of the entire faculty of 15 teachers but equals the salary of one instructor in the other Shanghai schools.

At first only 24 children could be cared for, but this number has grown now to 263. Seventy-three of these, who are orphans, live on the premises. The parents of some of the other pupils pay what they can for the education of their children.

At present these boys and girls are crowded into a private residence, which has been serving as a makeshift schoolhouse, but the foreign community of Shanghai now has undertaken to provide permanent quarters for this institution. The official welfare organization of the French Concession has granted the school an appropriate plot of land, and the Rotary Club here contributed $16,000 for building purposes.

Russian residents of Shanghai, who came here as refugees but who have since established themselves in this international port, have themselves raised an additional $10,000 for the school, and the balance necessary for equipment and maintenance is being contributed by public-spirited citizens of many nationalities. The building will be opened in June of this year.

Yenching With Missouri

The Department of Journalism of Yenching University, Peiping, China, reorganized since 1929, has this year 102 course students, including 57 majors, thus becoming the largest of its kind in China as far as resident students are concerned.

This is one of the few, probably the only, journalism school in this country staffed with full-time professional journalists giving their whole attention to journalism instruction and laboratory direction.

Yenching has a journalism faculty of five full-time members, besides several part-time lecturers. At present every permanent member of the staff is either a graduate of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri or from its own journalism department in Yenching.

Hin Wong, chairman of the department, Vernon Nash, David C. H. Lu, J. D. White, are all graduates from Missouri, and Su Liang-ke is a member of the graduating class of Yenching, 1932.

In order that a journalist may have the maximum general education, the Yenching Department of Jcurnalism does not encourage any student to devote more than one-fourth of his time, while in the university, to the professional or technical side of his study. Spare time or vacation is usually spent in activities supplementing one's professional training. In the last several summer and spring vacations, students were conducted on tours in Inner Mongolia, the northwestern provinces, and other parts of China, so that one may be converted to the "know China first" movement, one of the essentials to a united China.

The Yenching Department of Journalism enjoys close coöperation with the Missouri School of Journalism in America. By special arrangement there is exchange of professors and fellows for teaching and study.

As another form of service to the newspaper profession in China, in addition to the training given to its future members, the Yenching Journalism Department holds annually a journalism week, during which active journalists of the country are invited to lecture on and discuss subjects of interest to their profession. These lectures are published in the form of study series for circulation among the journalists in the country and those interested in the improvement of the press in China as a whole.

In order that the future journalists of China may come in contact with those who are active today, the department has arrangement with a number of newspaper offices throughout China by which a student may spend part of his holidays working in an editorial or business office as a member of its staff so that one may have an actual taste of the life and duty of the profession he expects eventually to enter.

Training for journalism is something new in China and the Yenching Department of Journalism is still feeling its way to the best methods, and to improve and succeed much advice and tolerance must be sought. It is happy to note, however, that fellow craftsmen in the country are showing every sign of sympathy and support.—From the Yenching Gazette.

Advertising—and You

X—By-Products of Its Service

By ARTHUR T. LEWIS
Advertising Writer and Executive
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU bought this copy of the Monitor on a news stand, you paid 5 cents or its equivalent. If a subscriber, you paid 3 cents. In either case you actually paid only a fraction of the *actual cost* of this single copy — approximately one-fourth the cost of gathering the news, buying the paper, setting the type and running it off on the press. Who paid the rest?

Advertisers are glad to pay most of the bill for the opportunity to tell you about their wares. Census figures show that nearly three-fourths of all income received by newspapers is from advertising and almost two-thirds of the income of magazines is from that source. Your radio entertainment, aside from the purchase price and upkeep of your receiving set, costs you nothing. Advertising pays the entire cost of the elaborate programs that come to you over the air.

This is but one of a number of extra values which advertising gives you—by-products, as it were, of its principal service.

Advertising has influenced a higher code of business ethics. Earnest Elmo Calkins, in his book, "Business the Civilizer," has a chapter called "Living up to Advertising." In it he tells how he one day entered the clothing store he patronized. The salesman coming forward to greet him asked, "Is that the coat I sold you? . . . Let me have it a moment, please." He took the coat to one of the store experts. Returning he said, "The management wants you to return this coat and either select a new one or let them refund your money." Mr. Calkins tells also how this same store once ran an advertisement, asking all buyers of a certain garment to bring them back as the suits were badly dyed and would not hold their color.

Perhaps you wonder how advertising has aided in this development. This merchant's advertising, the atmosphere it had created, the good name it had established, obliged him to assume responsibility for quality even after the purchase. He had built a reputation which he had to maintain.

The old idea of competition is disappearing. There has sprung up in its stead a spirit of coöperation. In some lines of endeavor, this has led to coöperative advertising. Associations have been formed to advertise cement and oranges, to advocate the sound sense of "saving the surface" and the good sentiment of "saying it with flowers."

All such activity has raised the morale of business, has brought closer the day when all will realize that "he profits most who serves best," as Rotary International has it.

Today, some of our foremost painters are engaged in beautifying the advertising pages and the posters. Some of our leading concert and opera artists and symphony orchestras are heard regularly over the radio. Who can deny that this leads to an increasing appreciation for the beautiful in art, in music, in printing? Is not this elevation of public taste one of the valuable by-products of advertising?

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Every person is affected by advertising. Every person can be in some degree a positive force for the support of right advertising, as well as for the elimination of wrong advertising. This series of 20 articles is designed to present information that will enable the reader to get the greatest possible benefits from advertising, as well as protect himself from possible abuses.

NEXT WEEK—"A DIRECT MESSAGE TO MR. AND MRS. CONSUMER"

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Family groups are knit closer by joyously singing these hymns that bring increasing harmony and love into the home. Pleasure in the Hymnal is multiplied many fold when friends discover together the rich treasures it contains . . . the beautiful new settings for familiar poems . . . the great masters represented there, such as Haydn, Bach, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, Handel, Mozart . . . and the modern composers, Percy Whitlock, Thalben-Ball and others.

The seven much-loved poems by Mary Baker Eddy take on new meaning when sung to the new tunes to which they are arranged, as well as to the old, familiar settings that are held. Perhaps of the whole Hymnal these seven beautiful hymns give the greatest encouragement to those who turn to it in time of need.

Singing the hymns at home, where one may unhesitatingly express the enthusiasm that they inspire, may uncover a musical ability which had previously lain dormant, unrecognized. What a joy to know one can contribute ably to the beauty and perfection of the congregational singing which is an important part of the church services.

Worthy indeed is the new Hymnal of being chosen as a precious gift to commemorate a deep friendship, for it brings to a loved one comfort, joy and companionship for each day.

It is available in a choice of beautiful bindings:

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Large type edition, brown cloth	5.00

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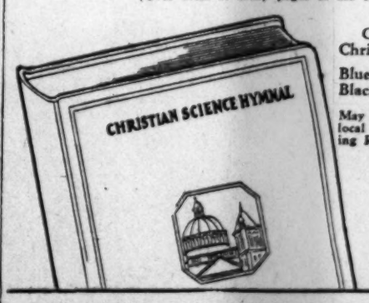

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The Home Forum

His Own Sermon-Taster

SOME minor upheaval in my bookshelves dislodged a modest pair of old volumes, which had long settled themselves in an obscure corner, apparently in the expectation of never being disturbed except at the annual spring dusting ceremonies. I was, I must confess, ignorant as to their contents, for they had been purchased some time ago from a secondhand dealer for the sake of their bindings, which, being in old-fashioned dun calf, finely tooled, brought with them—as fine old bindings will—a pleasing institutional air that lends an ancestral touch to the home.

Had I counted myself a bibliophile proper, the bindings might have been the extent of my interest in the book; and to be fair to the bibliophile, many old books take on a certain dullness, perhaps merely of desuetude, and, as you open them, seem to tell you plainly that they do not specially want to be read, so that their binding may become their most interesting feature. But not being a bibliophile, and being moreover accustomed to read such books as I possess, I opened this pair of octogenarians and found them not dull at all, but, on the contrary, quite absorbing and eager to be read. As I turned the yellowed leaves at random and read on, I found myself in the pleasant company of the incumbent of a Scottish country parsonage, who had spent the leisure moments of several years writing down the thoughts that came to him during the quiet, uneventful, contemplative life at the rectory.

My first glance over chapter headings like—"Concerning solitary days," "Concerning tidiness," "Concerning hurry and leisure"—had prepared me for some staid, conventional reflections from the benighted days of the gig and the dog cart. But the first greeting of the parson himself brushed away all preconceptions, for he was talking to me as directly as though we were tramping the muddy lanes and hurdling stiles together, discoursing on life in general as we went. What struck me about my companion—who preferred to be known only as "the Author of Recreations of a Country Parson"—was the freshness of his point of view, which, so far from being antiquated, proved as pertinent today as then—as though the passing from the horse age to the machine age had left our individual human problems almost unchanged, which probably is indeed the case.

* * *

My parson, like most country parsons, and like increasing thousands of modern young people, trained by educational theories of questionable merit, to be leaders and executives when few leaderships or executiveships are available, found himself called upon to undertake work of a less advanced type than his training would warrant. He was a college man, scholarly and well read, and his early optimism and ambition conjured up prospects of occupying a fashionable pulpit, delivering his weekly learned discourses to rows of grand dames and prosperous gentry in Prince Alberts with shiny, upturned silk hats, used as kid glove containers, on the bench beside them. Instead of which the view from the village pulpit, to use his own words, was after this style: "Various bumpkins will forget to close the door behind them when they enter church too late. . . . Various men with hob-nailed shoes, entering late, instead of quietly slipping into a pew close to the door, will stamp noisily up the passage to the further extremity of the church Various faces will look up at you week by week, hopelessly blank of all interest or intelligence. Some human beings will not merely sleep, but loudly evince that they are sleeping." Apparently there was not even anyone corresponding to Elspeth MacFadyen, Drumtochty's "sermon taster"—whose masterpiece was the recapitulation of the "seeventy-four heads, coontin' pints" of Parson Peddie's two-hour sermon—to put the new preacher on his mettle.

What was to be done? The young incumbent could not change his pulpit, for he had to take such living as was offered to him. He could not change his flock and persuade them to don shiny frock coats and silk hats and look prosperous and intelligent. Must he courageously go down to his defeat, like a hero of Greek tragedy pitting his will against the will of an unshakable Olympus?

Happily our parson was not so overwhelmed with the sense of the irrefragable truth of his own doctrines and method as to rule out the possibility of effecting some change in himself. He had not the overmastering belief of a man of ambition or of genius, or of some highly specialized expert, that everything he handles, everyone he deals with, should be made to contribute somehow to his single, all-important end. He was not, like young Wilhelm Meister, carried away with the greatness of his purpose and convinced that it would carry him over all barriers. He had discovered that: "The highest excellence in some one department of human exertion is not consistent with decent goodness in all. . . . Thus have men been great preachers but neglectful parents. Thus have men been great statesmen, but omitted to pay their tradesmen's bills. Thus have men been great moral and social reformers, whose lives stood much in need of moral and social reformation."

* * *

Such a line of thought led the parson to reason that, whatever defects there might be in the sleepiness of the parish or the boorishness of the flock, there might be incompleteness in himself, the remedying of which might absorb much spare energy and talent. As Montaigne has said: "Thou hast business enough within thyself, therefore stray not abroad." There were spheres of interest to cultivate around him if he were to become "an entire being, round and complete." Beginning this new line of development with the pulpit, he decides: "No matter how filled with orthodox doctrine and good advice a sermon may be; if it put the congregation to sleep, it is an abominably bad sermon." Then he laid down another rule that, however much a sermon might benefit the congregation, it must first benefit the preacher himself, or the good would not be passed on to others. Well-conceived rules, such as these, applied also outside the pulpit—in the home, on the country walks and in talks with the parishioners—revealed plots that would yield at least as good a crop of grass as that over the fence, and on the whole belie the complaint of that other literary village parson of an earlier day, Robert Burton, who assured us that his calling was "the most noble profession and worthy of double honor, but of all others the most distressed and miserable." Presently he is writing: "It pleases me much to believe that there is no one throughout this little population who does not think of me and speak of me as a friend."

His greatest discovery in the course of this self-development was his graceful pen. However dull or unpleasant or unpropitious things sometimes became, they could always be turned into interesting material for an essay. Even lengthy, oft-repeated yarns from venerable parishioners would become diverting through Captain Cuttle's method of making a note. "I have sometimes derived comfort under such an infliction from making a memorandum." Memorandums were frequently made at unusual times and places. On one occasion, as he was waiting for the groom, we read: "I am seated on a manger, in a very light and snug stable, and my paper is spread upon a horse's face, occupying the flat part between the eyes. You would not think, unless you tried, what an extensive superficies may there be found. . . . You will find, as you sit upon the edge of the manger, that the animal's head occupies a position which, as regards height and slope, is sufficiently convenient. . . . A thought has struck me which I wish to preserve in writing. . . . On either side of this page I see a large eye looking down wistfully; above the page a pair of ears are cocked in quiet curiosity, . . . wherefore should even five minutes be wasted?"

While Burton ransacked the Bodleian for years to collect everything savoring of melancholy, our Scottish parson ransacked his village for any thoughts savoring of interest and profit and entertainment. Here are two sizable volumes of the results that I hope will do me long and companionable service, nor did they by any means exhaust all that their author had to say. My parson's final words are: "From a quiet and lonely life, little varied and very happy, I have sent out these essays; and I hope to send out more." I do not suppose the catalogue of any good library will get into less than ten cards the pleasant observations of the Rev. Andrew Boyd, once parish minister of Newton-upon-Ayr.

H. J. S.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

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Private View of the R. A.: From a Painting by Richard Sickert, A. R. A.

A Certain 23rd of June

For the last fifty years Lady Buryan had kept an engagement book; the fresh volume arrived for her, on a standing order, in the last week of every December. They were tall books, all uniform, with only three days to each page, so that there was plenty of room to record not only her actual engagements, but notes about the weather, the names of those who had dined with her or stayed at Hakluyt, or whom she had met at other houses, and the series formed a fairly full diary. . . . The Sunday luncheons appeared there, the occasional dinner parties, the drives, the preacher at church, thunderstorms, spectacles, visits to Harrogate. When, as usual, on the last New Year's night she added the volume 1930 to the shelf in her bedroom, it occurred to her to look at some of the earlier books. How astonishingly full life had once been! She was amazed at the number of things she had crammed into one brief day. On a certain 23rd of June, she had taken the two girls out for a drive round the Park in the morning, she had entertained a dozen distinguished folk to lunch, she had attended a garden party at Marlborough House, she had dined out and gone on to a gala performance at the Opera at which Melba sang. Reading those entries, her memory glowed with the warmth and effulgence of such wonderful days . . .

Then somewhat more ambitious designs outlined themselves. The young, her grandchildren, for instance, and doubtless many others, would be all the better for knowing what London was like when their parents were children, and she wondered whether she could not privately print for a favored few these vanished scenes. The Park was a very different place in the days when the roads therein were reserved for those who had horses and carriages of their own. Hired vehicles, such as cabs and hansoms, were not allowed to traverse them: such common conveyances must go outside the preserved area by the public streets, and not profane the highways that were sacred to the leisurely and decorative use of "carriage-folk." How smart and beautiful it was, how stimulating to know that every landau or victoria coming towards you might contain somebody to be bowed to as an equal or even a superior! What a difference, too, in the Row when it was full of gentlemen in top-hats with trousers strapped under their boots, and ladies in top-hats and flowing riding habits! Now many of the latter rode astride wearing breeches, and the men looked like their own grooms in mufti, only they did not ride so well. Then motors came in, but for some time even privately-owned cars were not allowed in the Park, for they were inharmonious with the stately leisure of those who took the air there, and a Royal lady much objected to them for, in the decadence of manners that was even then coming in, ill-bred occupants would come alongside her landau, and then slow down in order to get a good look at her. . . . Those were golden days, and as she contemplated recording them, the glamour of them stole round her, and she longed for one of those afternoons to come back, just one, to feel it all again. She must try, for the benefit of her grandchildren, to write a little essay called "The Park as I remember it." The idea of writing a "real book" had now begun to take root in her mind.—E. F. BENSON, in "As We Are. A Modern Revue." (New York: Longmans Green.)

Late Winter

Along snowy roads, the weeds bear
empty pods,
The carrot-lace has blossomed again
with white;
The scarlet berries of the mountain-
ash
Shake a dust of silver into the silver
light.

The chickadee mutes his two notes
from the weighted
Low boughs of fir; the hush of the
wood is deep;
Fearing the white world, curling
against their mother,
The thin young foxes whimper and
go to sleep.

FRANCES FROST.

FREQUENTLY one encounters in music the work of a composer that is built upon another man's composition. "Variations upon a theme by . . ." is an example of this sort of credit giving. Familiar as people are with this in music, however, there were many startled Londoners at the exhibition in which a painter did this precise thing in a picture. Mr. Richard Sickert, A. R. A., bringing all his own qualities of style to the problem, has in this "Private View of the R. A." composed a picture "After Georgie Bowers," as he frankly indicates in the lower left hand corner of the composition. And thus the art of another day and another artist is given a new currency. Mr. Sickert's picture is remarkable for its "all over" quality. His design fills every part of the canvas with interest. Best of all, it has those human overtones that are none too common in pictures that make no effort to tell a story. Here is zestful comment on people who gather at the year's great art event; yet it is genial in tone, with no satirical implications. The picture is alive with movement in every part and is a model example of sensitive disposition of light and dark areas.

Crossing Sumatra

With the help of the Governor, to whom we brought a letter of introduction from the Governor-General in Java, we chose our route for crossing Sumatra. We determined to go as far as Pajakombo by rail, that being the last station on the western railway line, and thence by the Kampar Kanan to the Siak river, which has its exit on the east coast. We wished to reach the east coast that we might eventually go to the lake of Toba, the home of the Batak people of whom we had heard strange things—things that invited us to know them as well as we might in a bird-of-passage manner.

We hoped to come across tiger on this river route, but information is very difficult to obtain when traveling in the Dutch possessions. . . . We determined to pass our time by going to Lake Manindjau in the hills. We therefore hired two extremely uncomfortable spring carts and, seizing what room we could after bloodhound Boffles, the inconvenient, was accommodated, we started off at dawn, and travelled for some hours to the summit of the hills.

The green of the young rice pierced the earth. Heavy surrounding cliffs rose abruptly from the fields, reaching in red ledges along to the hills. Suddenly, in the plain, a mass of unexpected rock towered like Babel hung about with mists.

Peasants breathed inharmonious, fascinating pastorals on river reeds, orchids were weeds upon our way, whilst flowers like Japanese lamps lit the hedges. The small cinnamons, aflame with their young red leaves and their spiced branches, were then at the most beautiful time of their growth. . . .

The men we met upon the road walked burdened in fairy tale way, nearly everyone carrying a bird cage in his hand. From Fort de Kock to Kotabaru, where days and days later we arrived, we saw the same fantastic sight, men walking with rhythm in their gait, and with a bird cage—perhaps a gift to a friend or as sheltering a beloved companion not to be parted with. The small, round cages were covered with a bright cloth or a piece of crimson velvet. Tassels of gold thread hung from them, and within were rice birds or grey doves. In some of the villages we saw these cages high up on poles, from whence melodious Stylites sang to the people of the little towns.

We walked most of the way to spare the ponies. They belonged to a Sumatran driver, who very much resented our ever wishing to drive. At last we reached the Rest House where the Dutch comptroller, a Eurasian, and his wife, were living whilst their own house was being rebuilt. The young woman was refreshing to see, her beauty a consolation for the dust and heat of the way; her face like that of a Grecian statue, framed with golden hair. They were very kind to us.

From the Rest House we could not see the lake, though beauty lay all about us in the valley beneath and in the village near. Among the flowers stood the Sumatran house of my picture. It was decorated with red lacquer and mother-of-pearl; the roof was curved into noble horns. —VIOLET CLIFTON, in "Islands of Queen Wilhelmina." (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Frühling und Jugend

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE meisten Menschen lieben den Frühling; denn er versinnbildlicht so viel Gutes. Er erweckt ein Gefühl der Frische, der Erwartung, erneuter Jugend—ja, man fühlt sich im Frühjahr fast wie neu geboren. Sicher können sich die Menschen dieses Gefühl zu allen Jahreszeiten bewahren.

Im christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" schreibt Mary Baker Eddy (S. 470): „Der Mensch ist der Ausdruck vom Wesen Gottes", und (S. 481): „Gottes Sein ist Unendlichkeit, Freiheit, Harmonie und grenzenlose Seligkeit". Das göttliche Gemüt, Gott, schließt also alle herrlichen, immerwährenden und leuchtenden Eigenschaften in sich, und der geistige, wirkliche Mensch, das Kind Gottes, das Ebenbild Gottes, bringt alle guten Eigenschaften einschließlich der im Frühling und in der Jugend so treffend ausgeprägten und versinnbildlichten auf ewig zum Ausdruck.

Während die zuversichtliche Erwartung der Jugend mit ihrer Überzeugung von großen Leistungen und zahllosen Gelegenheiten und auch die mit dem Frühling wiederkehrende erneute und hoffnungsvolle Freude auf ihre Art gut sind, sind sie jedoch flüchtig, weil sie auf das Weltliche gegründet sind—auf die zeitlichen Annahmen, daß Leben und Intelligenz vermeintlich in der Materie bestehen.

Wahre und dauernde Begeisterung, Schwungkraft, Erwartung des Guten, Anteilnahme und Freude dagegen sind nicht von Jahreszeiten oder von der Materie abhängig. Wenn wir erkennen, daß wir sie unaufhörlich pflegen müssen, weil sie wirklich Eigenschaften des wahren Bewußtseins, Merkmale des göttlichen Gemüts sind, werden wir sie uns bewahren und erweitern können. Weder Alter noch Jugend kann unser Bekunden der Eigenschaften des göttlichen Bewußtseins beeinflussen. Diese Fähigkeit hängt mit dem Maß unseres Verständnisses Gottes, des Guten, zusammen. Daher können wir ungeachtet der Zahl unserer menschlichen Jahre oder der Jahreszeit alles, was am Frühling und an der Jugend gut und geistig ist, behalten lernen und gleichzeitig die durch Erfahrung gewonnene Weisheit, Barmherzigkeit und Herrschaft richtig bewerten. Das eine braucht das andere nicht zu verdrängen; beide Gemütszustände sind in der vollständigen Widerspiegelung des Gemüts, das Gott ist, inbegriffen.

Allzuoft lassen die Menschen zu, daß die Gedankennebel Enttäuschung, Weltlichkeit, Selbstsucht und Einsamkeit die frühlingsähnlichen Merkmale im Bewußtsein trüben. Wir müssen daher, wie Christus Jesus zu Nikodemus sagte, wahrlich „von neuem geboren werden". Aber die Geburt, von der er sprach, ist rein geistig, eine Wiedergeburt der Gesinnung. Mrs. Eddy sagt (Miscellaneous Writings, S. 15): „Die Wiedergeburt ist nicht das Werk eines Augenblicks. Sie beginnt mit Augenblicken—Augenblicken der Gottergebenheit, kindlichen Vertrauens und freudiger Annahme des Guten; Augenblicken der Selbstverleugnung, der Selbstaufopferung, vom Himmel stammender Hoffnung und geistiger Liebe—und schreitet mit Jahren fort".

Die materielle sterbliche Vorstellung vom Menschen ist immer unvollkommen. Nach dieser Vorstellung mangelt es einem entweder an der irrtümlicherweise nur dem Alter zugeschriebenen Weisheit und Erfahrung oder aber an der Freude, Tatkraft und Freiheit, von der fälschlich angenommen wird, daß sie hauptsächlich der Jugend angehöre. Aber der Mensch, den Gott schuf und kennt, ist immer vollständig. Der wirkliche Mensch, das Ebenbild Gottes, hat kein Alter, ist ewig. „Die strahlende Sonne der Tugend und der Wahrheit besteht zugleich mit dem Sein. Ihr ewiger Mittag, der von keiner sinkenden Sonne verdunkelt wird, ist das Menschentum" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, S. 246). Der wirkliche Mensch schreitet also der Vollkommenheit nicht entgegen, noch entfernt er sich davon; er ist weder unreif noch im Verfall. Er hat „weder Anfang der Tage noch Ende des Lebens:—er ist aber verglichen dem Sohn Gottes".

Wer sich diese rechte Gesinnung bewahrt, fühlt sich nie zu alt, zu beginnen, etwas, was der Mühe wert ist, zu lernen oder zu leisten. Er denkt nie über Alter nach, sondern sieht mit jedem scheidenden Jahr größerer Tätigkeit und Nützlichkeit entgegen. Er weiß, daß Jahre an sich Gutes weder geben noch nehmen, daß aber geistiges Verständnis die Unmittelbarkeit wahrer Jugend mit wahrer Weisheit bereichert. Geistige Begeisterung, zuversichtliche Erwartung und kindliches Vertrauen bringen das Gute zum Ausdruck, flößen Mut ein und erfüllen das Alltagsleben mit Lust und Anteilnahme. Sie sind wert, daß man darum arbeitet, daß man sich unablässig bemüht, sie sich zu erhalten. Dieser immerwährende Frühling im Bewußtsein schließt die Traurigkeit, die Verzagtheit, die Krankheit und die Furcht, wovon das sterbliche Gemüt erfüllt zu sein scheint, aus dem Denken und damit aus dem Erleben aus. Für den, der diesen wirklichen Begriff vom unsterblichen Menschentum hat, ist kein Tag düster und langweilig, sieht kein Tag drückend und unheilvoll aus. Ihm enthüllt jeder Morgen neue Möglichkeiten, zu dienen, neue Zuversicht, Kraft und vom Alter unbeeinflußte Begeisterung.

Um diesen wünschenswerten, glänzender Leistung so dienlichen, ununterbrochenen Frühling des Denkens zu erlangen, müssen wir aufhören, sorgen- und reuevoll über die Vergangenheit nachzudenken, und ohne Sorgen und Bangen der Zukunft entgegensehen. Nehmen die Sterblichen jeden Tag, wie er kommt, mit zuversichtlichem Vertrauen auf Gott, mit Intelligenz und Tapferkeit, so werden sie das, was sie die Zukunft nennen, gesichert finden!

Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt, daß die Menschen durch tägliches Ergründen und Befolgen der geistigen Lehre der Bibel und des Lehrbuchs Wissenschaft und Gesundheit Gott erkennen lernen können, daß sie sich die Gegenwart der Ewigkeit anstatt der Zeit vergegenwärtigen, des Vaters unendliche Fürsorge für Seine Kinder einigermaßen erfassen und ihr Denken von Einfachheit, Stärke und grenzenloser Dankbarkeit erfüllt sein lassen können. Ewiger Frühling, unvergängliche Jugend ist der dauernde Besitz dessen, der in dieser Weise gewohnheitsgemäß in die Erklärung des Psalmisten einstimmt: „Dies ist der Tag, den der Herr macht; lasset uns freuen und fröhlich darinnen sein".

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Spring and Youth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MOST persons love the springtime, for it typifies so much that is good! It brings a sense of freshness, of expectancy, of youth renewed—almost a feeling of new birth. Surely it is possible for mankind to retain this through all the seasons.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy says (p. 470), "Man is the expression of God's being," and (p. 481), "God's being is infinity, freedom, harmony, and boundless bliss." Thus divine Mind, God, contains in Himself all glorious, perpetual, and radiant qualities; and the spiritual, real man, the child of God, the likeness of God, eternally expresses all good qualites, including those which spring and youth so aptly typify and symbolize.

While the confident expectancy of youth, with its assurance of great achievement and endless opportunity, and also the renewed and hopeful sense of joy, which comes with spring, are good in their way, they are fleeting because founded on materiality—on the temporary beliefs of life and intelligence as supposedly existent in matter.

True and enduring enthusiasm, buoyancy, anticipation of good, interest, and joy, on the other hand, are not dependent on seasonal conditions or on matter. When we realize that, because they are really qualities of true consciousness, attributes of divine Mind, ours to cultivate through all the months of all the years, we shall be able to retain and increase them. Neither years nor lack of years can interfere with our expression of the qualities of divine consciousness. That ability is linked with the measure of our understanding of God, good. So, whatever may be the sum of our human years, and whatever may be the season, we can learn to retain all that is good and spiritual in the sense of spring and youth, while at the same time rightly evaluating the wisdom, mercy, and dominion which experience brings. One need not crowd out the other; both mental states are included in the complete reflection of the Mind which is God.

Men too often let the mental mists of disappointment, materiality, selfishness, and loneliness obscure the springlike attributes in consciousness. Truly, then, as Christ Jesus told Nicodemus, we "must be born again"; but the birth to which he referred was purely spiritual, a mental renaissance. Mrs. Eddy says (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 15): "The new birth is not the work of a moment. It begins with moments, and goes on with years; moments of surrender to God, of childlike trust and joyful adoption of good; moments of self-abnegation, self-consecration, heaven-born hope, and spiritual love."

The material mortal concept of man is always imperfect. According to this concept one lacks either the wisdom and experience erroneously ascribed to mere years, or else the joy, energy, and freedom wrongly supposed to belong mainly to youth. The man God made and knows, on the other hand, is always complete. The real man, who is the image of God, is ageless, eternal. "The radiant sun of virtue and truth coexists with being. Manhood is its eternal noon, undimmed by a declining sun" (Science and Health, p. 246). The real man, then, is not approaching perfection or receding therefrom; he is neither immature nor deteriorating. He has "neither beginning of days, nor end of life; but [is] made like unto the Son of God."

One who holds to this right mental attitude never feels too old to begin a worth-while study or service; never dwells on age, but with every passing year looks forward to greater activity and usefulness. He knows that years of themselves do not give or take away any good, but that spiritual understanding adds true wisdom to the spontaneity of true youth. Spiritual enthusiasm, confident expectancy, and childlike trust express good, radiate courage, and add zest and interest to the daily round. They are worth working for, worth persistent effort to retain. With this perpetual springtime in consciousness the sadness, discouragement, sickness, and fear with which mortal mind seems to be filled, are excluded from thought, and thus from experience. For the possessor of this real sense of immortal manhood, no day is dark and uninteresting; no day is faced with heaviness and foreboding. For him every morning reveals new possibilities of service, a new sense of assurance, strength, and ageless enthusiasm.

In order to achieve this desirable attitude of continuous mental springtime, so conducive to splendid accomplishment, we must stop dwelling on the past with anxiety and regret, even as we must refrain from anticipating the future with apprehension and misgiving. Living each day as it comes with confident trust in God, with intelligence and valor, what mortals term the future will be found secure!

Christian Science teaches that through daily study of and obedience to the spiritual teaching of the Bible and Science and Health men can learn to know God, can realize the presence of eternity instead of time, can glimpse something of the Father's infinite provision for His children, and let simplicity, strength, and boundless gratitude fill their thoughts. A sense of eternal spring, of fadeless youth, is the permanent possession of the one who thus habitually joins with the Psalmist in his declaration, "This is the day which the Lord hath made; we will rejoice and be glad in it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

His Cornerstone of Success

No one knew the value of a good piece of popular music so well as Thomas, and he was always on the lookout for such dainty musical tidbits, and would take infinite pains to make them effective. An instance of the kind, which belongs to this period, was his adaptation of Schumann's little piano compositions "Träumerei" and "Romanza" to orchestra. The idea did not originate with him, as the two compositions, linked together, had already been orchestrated by a New York musician named George Matzka, but the arrangement was not satisfactory to Thomas. He therefore rearranged them for the string choir only, omitting the basses, and playing the final portion with muted instruments, ending with a diminuendo *"piano, pianissimo, pianississimo,"* as he said. To still further heighten the effect, he would have the violinists of the orchestra continue to draw their bows over the strings after the music had in reality ceased, and the audience, watching the moving bows in breathless silence, were actually unable to distinguish when it became inaudible, but continued to hear it, in imagination, floating off to an immeasurable distance, until Thomas broke the spell by quietly laying down his baton. Later, when Thomas began to travel with his orchestra, this little arrangement of the "Träumerei" created such a sensation with the public everywhere that it might almost be called the cornerstone of his success.—ROSE FAY THOMAS, in "Memoirs of Theodore Thomas." (New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. 1911.)

Southwestern Trails

In a raised valley of the piñon
ranges,
Before they open to the winding
trail,
Where goes a Pass of ups and downs
and changes—
Do you remember all the baby-quail,
Those berries on the junipers so
bluish,
The "Tom Thumb" cedars with the
firs so near,
That breeze which acted luring and
then shrewish,
The magic sky so high and brave
and clear—

The Indian we passed, who gave us
greeting
And came from Ildefonso, that we
learned
When we attended the great Pueblo
meeting,
In which the friendly tribes were all
concerned—

We rode there in the car, the motor
humming,
You hummed a little song, too, I recall,
We watched a blue-jay with a red-
bird chumming,
And glimpsed a Spanish maiden
with her shawl—

Do you remember how the silver
birches
Gleamed brighter than rare metal
in the sun,
And how their aisles reminded us of
churches,
With rustling leaves for bells the
gay winds spun?
Beauties like these we've shared, and
in the sharing
Have found more loveliness than
trails provide,
Then ever we had dreamed of in
our faring—
For beauty shared is beauty multiplied.

PETER A. LEA.

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Gardens and Home Building

Gleaned From a Flower Show

Points on This and That for the Garden Notebook

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

SO MANY of the penthouse gardens one sees in photographs or diagrams are of the elaborate sort that it is a pleasure to consider the simple design submitted by the agricultural department of the Jamaica Plain (Mass.) High School to last week's spring flower show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. It was an unassuming little flower plot but has certain fundamentals that may help those who wish to try a roof or balcony garden without much expense. A view of it may be seen on this page. The outer boundary is a plain-surfaced solid railing, offering a good garden background. In this case the "moon window" frames a distant vista. This is not possible to all locations, but the idea is good. See if your balcony or roof lends itself to any background treatment that can be made to include an effective frame, thus providing an inclosure and at the same time dramatizing a portion of the neighboring scene. Sometimes a tree or two in tubs will do the trick. Next, note the use of a green background against which the potted plants stand out. Potted plants are decorative in a flagged garden, and lend themselves to roof or balcony treatment. A nice balance is preserved in this little garden, between potted plants and actual garden plots. The flowers in the foreground are set into soil. Boxwood and arborvitæ are used to provide green.

We have seen many roof gardens done by amateurs without expert help, and while they may be gay with petunias and other summer flowers, we find them almost invariably spotty in design. Notice the flat surfaces in this little garden. The center is free. This makes it seem larger. It gives a sense of quiet, necessary to a garden. The pool is formal in shape (the roof or penthouse garden needs to be formal because essentially small and artificial). The benches at each end are of stone because the flagging is stone. If your balcony railing is of iron, a bench of iron frame will look well. One or two simple steamer chairs fit most small roof garden schemes, and a colorful umbrella.

To sum up—keep the spaces open in the center. Mass your flowers and boxes around the edges. Have your design formal. Plan for a good background—perhaps your house wall will provide it, but consider it definitely. And not too many plants or varieties. Restraint is essential.

* * *

One of the most fascinating exhibits was put on by the Cape Ann Garden Club. It was a Chinese courtyard garden. It proved impossible to get a good photograph, although artists hovering near it constantly were capturing it with their brushes. The background here was a terra-cotta colored wall in which lovely Moon Door gave upon a grove of trees and shrubbery. The flagging of the courtyard was of old bricks. (Let us always in using bricks, have only mellow old ones salvaged from some wrecked building. They blend into the landscape and soften the tone, taking away any blatant effect of newness.) In this garden, the pots were the common terra-cotta colored kind, as were also the tubs, except for an occasional dull gray one. None were glazed. There was a satisfying restraint in quantity of potted things. There was no pool, but there was water—and here is an idea for those of you who can adapt it to your need. On a square raised block about 6 inches high was a huge iron caldron or tub, about 20 inches in diameter and 2 feet deep, filled with water, in which some lavender water lilies floated contentedly. More interesting in this particular setting was this tub-garden than a regular pool would have been.

* * *

The simplicity of some of the pools in the exhibits suggests that it is much more possible for the average person to have a bit of water in his garden than he may think. A small rectangular reflector pool in one exhibit was exquisite because so simple. A small path ended at it, and the planting around it—grasses, primroses, pansies, tulips—lent a water-garden atmosphere. The pool was not over 10 inches deep, perhaps less, with a plain border of cement that enabled it to fit into its grass setting with no fuss or self-importance.

* * *

The second flower show illustration on this page depicts the corner of a small backyard walled-in garden, or again, a roof garden. The treatment is frankly modernistic, and we show it to bring out a few more points. This garden has three levels, all artificially and easily achieved. It is chiefly in yellow, gray and black. The paving is of gray tile with yellow lines painted on it (they could of course be of narrow yellow tile). Around the edge of the lower level is a diagonal border of brick-colored tile, set in triangular design with the gray. Up a step of perhaps nine inches a level of earth goes around the garden, planted with yellow flowers. Back of this row of low flowers is level tiling, and then up another step, where a higher row of flowers is planted in earth. Behind that, against the wall of the court is a dark green trellis—which should be examined in the picture, for it is of interesting design and lightness. The wall fountain in the corner of this little garden is carried out the same color scheme. In such a garden, multi-colored flowers would be out of place, as would be any numerous variety of flowers. Golden Gleam scented double nasturtiums were largely used here.

* * *

The exhibit judged the best in the show was a rock garden, and its naturalness was its great beauty. You are to hear more of this garden within a week or two on this page.

* * *

Garden Clubs seeking to contribute to flower shops or to get up interesting ones in small towns may like to hear of the "village street" at this show. A row of façades of houses, cottage size, complete with front walks and picket fences or hedges, showed front yard gardens and planting. A well-designed and planted gasoline station was here (a local gasoline company will doubtless be glad to take part, for the advertising values therein), a tea-garden and well-designed roadside stands.

Another set of garden club exhibits was in the class of models of houses and grounds, built to scale, a two-winged ground plan being the general design on which each was based.

* * *

The terrarium exhibits offered suggestions for delightful hobbies. Within an old aquarium or a similar container, were seen miniature gardens of real beauty—a bit of desert with its cacti, a woodland dell, a water scene. Under-sea gardens (submerged gardens, they were called) suggests another hobby. These were in addition to the balanced aquarium "gardens" complete with fish, also to be seen. Many of the terrarium exhibits were shown by nature study clubs in the city schools. Do your children know about this kind of project?

* * *

And because the writer stood on a hillside today watching flocks of migrating birds pausing in the valley on their way north, the effective Audubon Society exhibit at the show might serve to remind us all that much for the birds can be done with a very small grove or group of trees. There were bird houses, bird feeding stations, a shelf of grain just outside the window, suet containers in the trees, bird baths in safe places—on pedestals, on the ground—halves of grain-filled coconuts hanging from the limbs. A desire to be friendly,—and a way to express it even in a small place, will be found. A bird sanctuary need not be large. It must be faithfully supplied with food and water, of course, and of course it must be "sanctuary"—safe.

M. J. T.

Garden Club Notes

Burg Hill, Ohio

Dear Friend:

In our community we have recently organized a Garden Club and I am happy to say that it has been accepted so well that each meeting brings forth several new members.

The success of our Garden Club has been due greatly to the many suggestions which I have found on the garden page of this paper and at this time I would like to express appreciation for the interesting articles which have been published.

When we organized our Garden Club our first thought was to have a motto, and a young man, a son of one of our members, gladly wrote the following lines for the special occasion.

> We should plant in leisure hours
> Seeds of kindness with our flowers,
> These seeds of ours must grow to be
> Thoughts of Love for all to see.

It has become a regular feature of our meetings that after our program, our meeting is open for questions and answers which has been very helpful to all of us.

It has been mentioned in one of the former articles on the Garden Page that the efforts of Garden Clubs have brightened up schools for the young children. I would like to add to this benevolent thought that a snow garden has brightened up a room for an older one who has been shut in during the winter months.

I hope that our Garden Page will continue in the future.

(Mrs.) R. E. S.

[The Editor welcomes from garden clubs short letters sharing program suggestions and successful activities.]

Courtesy of Macmillan Company to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

From the Title Page of "Gardening With Herbs" by Helen Morgenthau Fox, Just Published by Macmillan Company, New York. To Be Reviewed on This Page Soon.

Orchid for Rockery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

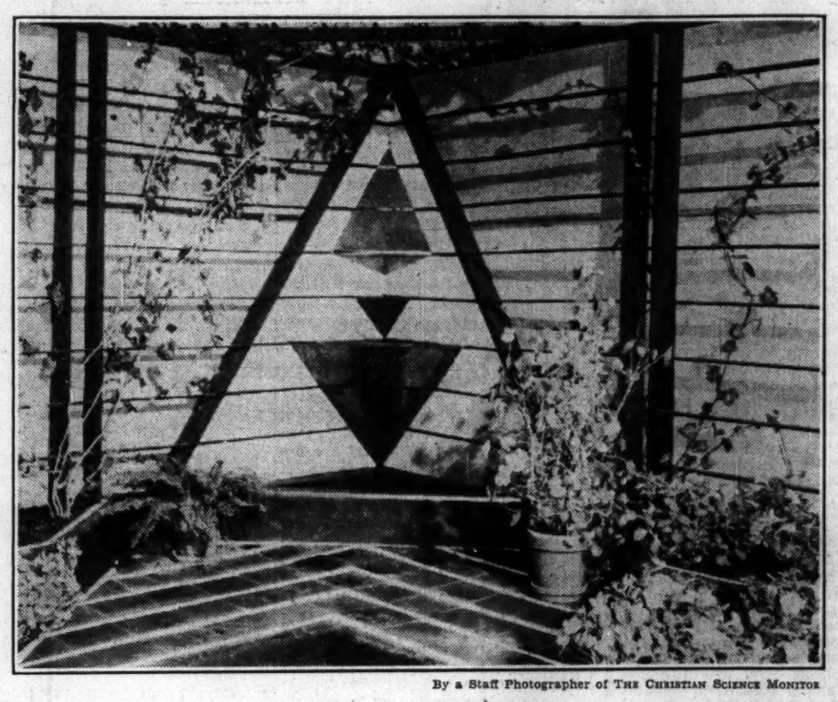
Gentofte, Denmark

Among the hardy orchids which give the least difficulties in cultivation is Cypripedium calceolus or Lady's Slipper. This thrives well in Denmark in a stiff loam soil that is moist, and where it can get early morning sun, and is partly shaded during the heat of the day. A rock garden affords many suitable positions for this plant, and in parts of Jutland where there is clay in the soil it grows wild, as in the north of England. The height of this orchid is from 12 to 18 inches. It has reddish brown or maroon sepals and petals, and a yellowish pouch or bag formed in such a way as to suggest a lady's slipper. A few nurserymen around Copenhagen keep this particular species of orchid for sale all the year round, but the best time for outdoor planting is in October or November. It is necessary for the first winter or two to cover the plant with a litter of leaves.

There is a smaller variety of Lady's Slipper available to gardeners of this region, known as Cypripedium montanum or occidentale. This has rosy white flowers veined and shaded with deeper rose, the treatment being the same as for the larger species.

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Penthouse Garden—An Exhibition by the Agricultural Department of the Jamaica Plain (Mass.) High School at the Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, in Boston.



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Corner of a Tiled Garden Exhibited by Cherry Meadow Gardens of Framingham, Mass., at the Spring Flower Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. This Little Garden Is in Three Levels, for Two Broad Steps Form Borders Along Its Walls. Along Each Level Is a Row of Yellow Flowers. The Color Effects Are Yellow, Gray and Black. The Trellis Is of Special Interest.

Growing Plants Under Glass

House Plants and Their Care Series—11

By KARIN B. HEDENBERG

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THERE are various plants that delight in a warm, humid atmosphere. Should we want to add any of these to our collection of house plants we must supply their needs. These are not always easy to obtain in dwellings heated by the modern steam heating or oil systems. Fortunately, atmospheric conditions suitable for these plants can be made possible by the confinement of wee specimens under glass. It may be a Wardian case, a miniature greenhouse, or a terrarium, but in any case it will make it possible to grow not only ferns but wildings, and other low-growing denizens of the woods. Here is a comparatively limited space, it is possible for these plants to receive an even degree of humidity. With heat, change of air and placed in a north window, plants of the right sort will flourish much better under glass than they would do without a cover. In the Scandinavian countries where the day is short and the winter is long the writer has seen some very delightful arrangements of ferns, violets, lilies-of-the-valley, primroses and the little bell-shaped flowers called Linnæa grown under glass. The latter is a slender vine named after the Swedish botanist, Carl Linnæus. This little member of the honeysuckle family is one of the most delightful plants that grows.

These glass cases are easily obtainable. A rectangular aquarium makes a splendid terrarium. A round fish bowl may also be converted into a miniature garden; in fact, any glass container with a glass lid is suitable for this purpose.

Recently there have appeared on the market small tin boxes with transparent roofs or tops modeled after a real greenhouse. These are not only practical but exceedingly decorative when filled with growing plants.

The first step in planting a terrarium is to cover the bottom to a depth of about ½ inch with gravel, and a few small pieces of charcoal to keep the soil sweet. Next, add the soil composed of equal parts of sand, leafmold and good loam. This should be made wet enough to stick to the fingers. Other materials needed are lichen, moss, bits of stones, or tufa rock. The latter of volcanic origin is extremely ornamental, both in form and texture; it is exceedingly porous and light and easy to arrange. It will also retain some moisture. It can be purchased from any seed store, or your florist will be glad to get it for you. The lichen and moss should be used to cover the bare soil, or a portion of the stones.

Whether the terrarium is planted to represent a woodland clearing, or a forest, or is meant to give a tropical effect, the charm of the garden depends upon the skill with which it is kept balanced.

After the garden is planted remove all smear of soil from the glass. Put on the glass lid and place the terrarium in a north window. Never place the case in direct sunlight. Should you ever notice any mold on the plants or soil, just remove the lid to one side and let it remain thus for five or six hours after which it can be replaced again.

There are a number of foliage plants suitable for a terrarium. Among the ferns are maidenhair splunworth, ebony splunworth, purple cliffbrake, walking fern, cinnamon fern, slender rockbrake and the common polypody. Other foliage plants are waxplant, sansevierias, coleus, crotons, English ivy, climbing begonia and climbing rubber. Should the case be so small as to admit of only one variety choose camptosorus. This plan is most attractive when grown as a single specimen.

Among the flowering plants that will flourish in a miniature greenhouse or terrarium are the following: violets, primroses, wild lilies-of-the-valley, Linnæa, crested iris, arctic iris, starflower, bluets, boxwood and partridgeberry.

As a rule one good watering at the time of planting is all that will be required for weeks, but it is well to test the soil now and then to see if it is moist. Should it be dry, sprinkle with a fine spray of water. At the time of spraying the lid of the case may be left open for a short time for ventilation.

Growing plants under glass will prove a real joy to anyone who is interested in watching the daily growth of plant life.

As a terrarium practically takes care of itself, it makes an admirable living-room decoration for the busy person who wants a garden but who has little time to care for one.

The next article in this series will appear next Tuesday.

Catalogue Browsings

Particularly About Small Gay Flowers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW can these precious growing things dress themselves up in so many new ways! It is as if they set out to woo us, the whole lot of them. One is embarrassed with the largess they offer. As for choosing from them all, one or another to describe for you—it is like being a princess in a fairy tale, having to decide among a bewildering host of equally fine attractions.

An Ornamental Grass

If you have included ornamental grasses in your orders of other years you know how delightful it is to have them. If not, do choose some of the decorative kinds you will find in the catalogues. There are annual and perennial kinds, and you will want both. They make just the right foliage accents in the border, are most effective at the rim of a pool, and mix with cut flowers in a bouquet with such exquisiteness as to win their place in the garden forever after. A novelty among the ornamental grasses this year is Tricholæna: T. rosea and T. atropurpurea. It dresses up in small downy plumes of pale pink or silvery lilac, respectively. It grows about two feet tall and is started from seed sown in the open ground as soon as the soil is warm. In with a bowl of pink roses this grass should be extra-special.

Colored Pinwheels

Among the annual chrysanthemums are several new kinds, but Radiatum is particularly interesting and decorative. It suggests a pinwheel. The center is a pincushion very like that of a daisy or a sunflower, and the petals, set somewhat apart, are the shape of canoe-paddles cut square at the heavy ends, the slender ends stuck into the pincushion like spokes of a wheel. How's that? Can you visualize it? Describing new flowers often calls for new terms. Anyway the effect is distinctly modernistic. The colors are white and golden yellow, with brown centers; and some of the petals are whimsically curved and quilled.

Pocket Editions

Miniature plants have a way of tucking themselves into our affections. One of the novelties this year is a "Lilliput" Nasturtium. It is dwarf in every sense: small leaves with dainty flowers that are perfect replicas of the larger and more familiar kind. Baby Rose is creamy white, spotted with pink. Lady Cherry has wine red flowers and dark green leaves. Ruby describes itself, and Snow Queen, a cream white, makes an unusual fourth. These little nasturtiums provide gay bits of color where an annual can be planted to lend a dash of brightness to the rock garden.

Our Mexican Reliables

For those who love zinnias this year offers many joys. We think the most interesting new one is the Scabiosa-Flowered Zinnia, a miniature type. This little novelty has a single circle of broad petals surrounding a quill-like cluster in the center that resembles the scabiosa or pin-cushion flower. The flowers are from 2½ to 3 inches across, and the plants come to about 3 feet high. The colors are several shades of yellow, orange, pink, red and lavender. The type is so new that it is not perfectly fixed, and will come about 50 per cent true from seed. Perhaps you garden pioneers will better this record!

Sunburst Picotee is one of the Elegans type zinnias. It is not as new as Scabiosa-flowered, but is still a novelty. The petals are tipped or picoteed in a contrasting color. Cupid Pompon is a particularly decorative and delightful little zinnia in delicious shades of yellow, orange, rose-pink, salmon, scarlet-crimson, white, and rosy-lilac, often suffused with some one of the other colors in the list. They are exactly like the giants in shape, only miniature, growing on plants about 12 to 18 inches tall. If you have not tried these or any of the lilliput or miniature zinnias you have a treat coming. And being a zinnia admirer ourselves, converted from a day when we thought they were "coarse," we might add that even to those not yet won over, these are dainty, quaint rosettes with cheerful manners, delightful in the garden and a real boon as cut flowers for a color accent in the room.

T.

Garden Hobbies and Hints

The Australian Bush House

Garden of Eden, N. S. W.

Dear Friends:

I had a letter published on the Garden Page some time ago, and as the editor wrote in an issue of the Monitor that four short letters were better than one long one in a year, I am forwarding another hoping it will help and interest others.

People of Queensland love to have a bush-house in which are kept native bush plants, such as palms, staghorns, elkhorns, ferns, orchids, moss, hanging baskets, etc. Orchids are rare plants and love shelter. One lady I know hangs them on a very shady tree, and it is a beautiful sight to see the different kinds in bloom, with their varying colors and blossoms during flowering time. The staghorn and elkhorn are generally placed on a post and tied on with wire or cord till they adhere by their own growth. They get their nourishment mainly from the air. They are called staghorn or elkhorn because they have antennæ growing from the main body like the stag's or the elk's horns. Newcomers who see them for the first time consider them parasites, but they will grow on any old post or stump, although in the bush they are found growing on trees.

Pot plants taken from the bush-house and placed in the home during the summer months are most beautiful and refreshing, and as soon as they show signs of withering they can be taken into the bush house and restored to their original brightness.

A bush house should be built where it will catch the morning sun, and should be out of the wind. In the summer they should have branches or some extra shelter from the strong sunlight and heat.

(Mr.) P. A.

* * *

Succession of Bloom

Indianapolis, Indiana

Dear Editor:

The Garden Hobby Column has been an inspiration to me and I sincerely hope it may be continued. It is very interesting to hear the results our garden friends have obtained in different parts of the country.

My experience with a small garden has proved that an investment of seeds and plants yields a large dividend of joy, affording an opportunity to share the lovely blossoms with others. In order to have a succession of blooms planning was necessary to utilize the small space to the best advantage.

After the tulips, jonquils and iris have finished blooming, the same bed is used for zinnias and cosmos. The tops of the early spring flowers are cut off to give the little new plants all the sun possible.

Lilies-of-the-valley have proved successful in shady places where nothing else will grow. Hardy sweet peas give a profusion of blossoms all summer, hollyhocks have a place along the fence and ever-bearing rose bushes contribute their beauty and fragrance until late in November.

In this small garden a place was found for a bird bath and a feeding station. A pair of cardinals (red birds) remain with us all winter, and, long before the other birds return from the South, trill their joyous songs in the neighbor's pear tree.

Last year I kept some pussy willow sprays in the water until they were well sprouted, then set them out. To my delight they grew, and now in one corner of the garden we have a thrifty little pussy willow tree. The gray buds are swelling and as I write this they seem to promise that spring is not far away.

(Miss) S. E. G.

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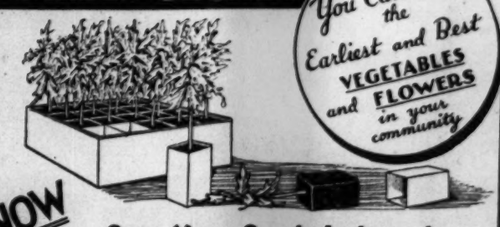
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Dozen Southern Teams Qualify

Women's A. A. U. Basketball Tourney Opens at Wichita, Kan.

WICHITA, Kan., March 21 (AP)—The South again threatens to capture honors for athletic ability and beauty at the United States women's A. A. U. basketball tournament. Of the 15 teams in the second round, an even dozen were from the South. Southern girls have dominated the playing and pulchritude angles of the cage classic since its inception. The annual beauty contest shares interest with seven second-round games today and tonight.

Going over the first hurdles of the meet without a mishap were three sextets of tall Texans. The Dallas (Texas) Cyclones, former champions, drew a bye, as did the Durant (Okla.) Cardinals, defending champions, who are listed as one of the three remaining contenders from the Sooner State. Among the other survivors were two from Arkansas, two from Kansas and one each from Louisiana, Florida, Tennessee and Missouri. The Cardinals represent Oklahoma Presbyterian College for Women.

Two of the Texas teams found the first-round going easy, but the other, from Canadian, barely eked out a 27-to-26 victory over the Wichita Independents. Fort Worth triumphed over the Pittsburg (Kan.) Sunflowers, 34 to 14, while Houston turned in a 41-to-14 decision against the Minneapolis (Minn.) Well-Streaks, lone contender from the North.

The only Tennessee entry, representing the little town of Cleveland, emerged with a close first-round victory over the Chilocco (Okla.) Indians, 28 to 26, and Shreveport, La., eliminated the Topeka (Kan.) Sewells, 25 to 7. The Kansas City Steuben Club defeated the Reno County (Kansas) All-Stars, 34 to 23.

Paired in separate brackets, the defending champions and the former titleholders show their wares for the first time in the tournament tonight. In the upper bracket, the Cardinals meet Lenora, Kan., and in the lower bracket, the Cyclones engage the Chandler (Okla.) sextet.

Rice and Olmsted Of Harvard Club Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Two members of the Harvard Club champion team won their way into the quarterfinal round of the metropolitan Class C squash racquets individual championship yesterday, when the second round was completed as well as the upper half of the third round on the courts of the Downtown Athletic Club. Two more players won their second-round matches.

Willard K. Rice, better known as a prominent player in squash tennis, led the way for Harvard Club, swamping W. H. Gardner of the home club, in straight games, 15—8, 15—5, 15—2. He will meet J. H. Olmsted, also of the Harvard Club, on Wednesday, as the latter defeated Robert Raymond, another Downtown Athletic Club player, in a four-game match.

The other third-round match played resulted in a victory for the local star, P. S. Patton, over still another Harvard Club player, Gerald Davis, after a well-fought battle, 15—7, 14—15, 15—11, 15—10. The fourth player to advance was Henry E. Dunn Jr. of the Princeton Club, who received a default from Perry D. Trafford Jr., Harvard Club.

Walter Maynard and Dr. J. L. Jacobs, also of the Harvard Club team, won their second-round matches in the lower half, the former defeating Irwin A. Powell, Princeton Club, 17—18, 15—10, 15—12, 15—17, 15—10, while the latter disposed of F. E. Schluter, Greenwich Country Club, 14—18, 15—7, 15—12, 15—10. The summary:

Metropolitan Class C Squash Racquets Individual Championship—Second Round

Perry D. Trafford Jr., Harvard Club, won from Marino Torres, Montclair A. C., by default.

J. L. Jacobs, Harvard Club, defeated F. E. Schluter, Greenwich C. C., 14—18, 15—7, 15—12, 15—10.

Walter Maynard, Harvard Club, defeated Irwin A. Powell, Princeton Club, 17—18, 15—10, 15—12, 15—17, 15—10.

H. I. Hanschke, Montclair A. C., defeated L. B. Cuyler, Princeton Club, 12—15, 15—5, 15—8, 12—15, 15—9.

Third Round

W. K. Rice, Harvard Club, defeated W. H. Gardner, Downtown A. C., 15—8, 15—5, 15—2.

J. H. Olmsted, Harvard Club, defeated Robert Raymond, Downtown A. C., 15—12, 15—5, 17—18, 15—6.

P. S. Patton, Downtown A. C., defeated Gerald Davis, Harvard Club, 15—7, 14—15, 15—11, 15—10.

H. E. Dunn Jr., Princeton Club, won from P. D. Trafford Jr., Harvard Club, by default.

Cambridge Crew Shows Form

PUTNEY-ON-THAMES, Eng., March 21 (AP)—Cambridge University's eight-oared crew proved it was nearing top form for the classic with Oxford April 1 by racing from Hammersmith to Putney Bridge, a distance of a mile and five furlongs, in 7m. 16s. Their time for the distance was four seconds better than the record set in 1897. The Cantabs were favored by both wind and tide as they swept easily and powerfully along, paced for parts of the distance by the Clare College eight and St. Catharines. The Light Blue varsity pulled easily away from both. They rowed most of the distance between 30 and 32 strokes to the minute, but finished with a sprint and the stroke at 36. Oxford was out in a new boat, and merely paddled around until the oarsmen got the feel of the new shell, trying only two racing starts.

U. S. Hockey Team Wins, 5 to 0

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—The United defeated England, 5 to 0, in the second game of the three-cornered series for the British Ice Hockey Association's international challenge trophy last night. It was England's second defeat of the series, since the home team had dropped a 4-to-1 decision to the Toronto Nationals, representing Canada, in the opening contest. Forbes, Holland, Hilliard, Garrison and Iglehart scored for the United States last night.

Hamilton Elects Two

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, N. Y., March 21—Duncan Edwards Jr. of Greenwich, Conn., has been elected captain of the Hamilton College hockey team for next year, and Coleman Burke of Summit, N. J., will lead the basketball team next winter. Edwards has played defense for two years on the hockey squad and Burke has played guard on the basketball team for two seasons.

MacColl Leads in Bermuda

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 21 (AP)—E. D. MacColl, Providence, R. I., carded a 75 to lead the field in the qualifying round of the Mid-Ocean Golf Club's invitation golf tournament yesterday. There were 65 entries in the tournament.

By-Plays

What Will the Outcome Be?

FOR the first time there will be quite a marked difference next fall in the rules governing college and school football games from those covering the professional game, and students of the sport are beginning to wonder just what the final outcome will be. The two differences which are going to be closely watched are the moving of the goal posts back to the goal line and the permitting of a forward pass from any point behind the line of scrimmage. The schools and colleges have decided to stand pat on those two features of the game while the professionals are to try the changes. A third change; but one which will not affect the appearance of the game, is the retaining of the 25-yard penalty for clipping by the professionals, while the colleges have reduced it to 15 yards.

The permitting of the forward pass from any point behind the line of scrimmage is a most drastic move and it will be interesting to see just how it works out. It should help the attack considerably and tend to open up the game more than ever. This, the professionals evidently expect, will tend to make the game more popular with the paying public and next fall will prove whether or not their theory is correct. The moving up of the goal posts should increase the tries for field goals and this should add to the spectacular features of the sport. Played under such different conditions, those who govern the sport should be able to get a better line on what the public likes best than they have been able to get where the pros and amateurs have played under the same code.

Is the Player-Manager Coming Back?

Is the player-manager going to become the rule in the major baseball leagues? This is a question which has been asked recently by many fans and the fact that four of the major clubs may have such managers this year is adding to the interest in the question. Curiously enough the three who are practically certain to play on their teams are first basemen—Grimm of the Chicago Cubs; Terry of the New York Giants and Fonseca of the Chicago White Sox. Reports from the training camp of the Red Sox state that McManus may be a playing manager as he is trying out for third base with possibilities of his being the best candidate on the squad for that position. With economy being considered by the clubs, it would seem as if there were a good chance for some along this line.

Rugby Should Be More Popular

With prospects of the Harvard Rugby football players going on a trip to the Argentine and the Yale Rugby players going to Bermuda for a game or two, this sport should be more popular than ever at these two universities. Considering the fact that Rugby has to work out its own salvation with little or no assistance from the athletic authorities, it is gaining rapidly and if it keeps on, it will not be long before it is a recognized sport. Not being subject to restrictions which cover recognized sports, the players have more freedom and whether they will be the gainers through having their sport recognized is an open question.

And Now Water Polo?

The beautiful grounds of the Hurlingham Club, headquarters of British pony polo, will soon contain an open-air swimming tank, measuring 100ft. by 40ft. and illuminated at night by flood lighting. It is announced that the new pool will be ready for use in May. The Hurlingham Club is located by the riverside at Fulham, near Putney Bridge, and it is the center of much sporting and social activity during the summer months. The chief attraction is the polo, to which, however, the general public will not be admitted this year.

English Ryder Cup Selectors

The important task of selecting Britain's team for the Ryder Cup match against the cream of America's professional talent, at Southport, June 26 and 27, has been intrusted to a committee of six, appointed by the English Professional Golfers Association. The names of this busy half-dozen are H. C. Kinch of the Woodcote Park Club; James Braidbeer, Porters Park; Rowland Jones, Wimbledon Park; R. McKenzie, Stanmore; Edward Ray, Oxhey, and Joshua Taylor, Richmond. These men, collectively, know pretty well all there is to know about British professional golf, past, present and future, and the unfoldment of their detailed plan of campaign for 1933 is awaited with interest.

Bruins Aiming For First Place Tonight

Boston Bruins end their regular National Hockey League schedule for 1932-33 at the Boston Garden tonight against no less an old rival than the New York Rangers. It is not just another game for the Bruins, either, for the standing is involved. If Boston wins the game it will take first place by tying Detroit on points and winning on total goals scored. If the locals lose, they hold second place until the result of the Ranger-Canadien game Saturday and if they tie they will clinch second place.

According to statistics for the season it would appear that first place is the most desirable to the Bruins for that would match them against Toronto Maple Leafs in the first playoff and Bruins have been very successful against the Leafs. Rangers assert that they have no choice, but opinion around the circuit is that they would prefer Canadiens, third-place team in the Canadian division, for their playoff opening and let Detroit, Toronto, Montreal and the Bruins battle each other for elimination.

If Rangers enter tonight's game determined to win, it may be one of the greatest ice battles of local history. That, however, is questionable, for Rangers cannot finish in first place, they have yet another game to play and the playoffs are so close at hand that too much pressure right now might prove harmful to playoff chances. Undoubtedly the Bruins will be at top speed, for the aim is no secret—first place. The one drawback to the Bruins' chances of playing their best is Eddie Shore's condition, the big fellow being handicapped from a mishap in the game against Americans at New York last Thursday. He will play however.

De Give and Putnam Honored

Paul deB. de Give '34, captain-elect of next year's Harvard varsity hockey team, and John W. Putnam, center on this winter's championship sextet, were honored last night at a dinner tended the lettermen and coaches at the University Club, when the former was presented with the John Tudor Cup and the latter received the Angier Hockey Trophy. The Tudor Cup is presented annually to the player of the greatest value to Harvard hockey, while the Angier trophy is awarded to the player showing the greatest improvement during the year.

Ninety-Six Trojans Report

LOS ANGELES, March 21 (AP)—Ninety-six players reported for football at the University of Southern California as spring practice began Monday. Howard H. Jones, the coach, lined up a team of 11 lettermen from the 1932 unbeaten Trojan squad, putting Bob Erskine and George Lady in the tackle positions left vacant by Ernie Smith and Capt. Tay Brown. Erskine, who played halfback last fall, was no stranger to the line, for Jones used him at tackle and end as a sophomore.

To Enter Bermuda Races

NEWPORT HARBOR, Calif., March 21 (AP)—William Bartholomae Jr. has announced that he will sail within a week for Bermuda, where he will enter the international races for the Prince of Wales Trophy in May, skippering the Long Island sloop, Bob Kat. The California sailor will leave his own six-meter sloop, Mystery, here. He said he was chartering Bob Kat, high-point sloop of the British-American races on the Solent, England, last summer, because Mystery does not comply with the international racing rules.

Burn Wins at Norwich

NORTHFIELD, Vt., March 21 (AP)—Edmund S. Burn '33 of Bridgeport, Conn., Norwich University rider, was winner of the Capt. Henry W. Orser Horsemanship Trophy awarded annually to the champion mounted jumper among cadets. Two of the best riders in each of three upper classes competed for the cup. Burn at first was tied with Cushman F. Rowley '34 of Richford, Vt., and he emerged winner in the jump off.

Exhibition Baseball Games

By the Associated Press

Oakland 12, Pittsburgh 5.

Boston (N.) 0, St. Louis (N.) 0 (8 innings, rain).

Philadelphia (A.) 4, House of David 0.

Philadelphia (N.) 5, Montreal (I. L.) 5 (16 innings, darkness).

New York (A.) 7, Newark 7 (5 innings, rain).

Green Is Victor In Open Squash Tennis

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, March 21—Leonard S. Green of the home club, an amateur, broke through the serried ranks of the professionals on the opening day of the United States open squash tennis championship, yesterday evening at the Fraternity Squash Tennis Club, when he fought his way to a five-game victory over Harold Kelly of the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, by the slightest of margins. The other amateurs, Patrick J. Cohalan of the New York A. C., as well as his club mate, Barnwell Elliott, were unable to stem the tide.

Thomas Iannicelli of Essex Club, Newark, N. J., and Leif Nordlie, of Sleepy Hollow Country Club, stood out as the upper half of the first round was played. Iannicelli, the favorite to meet the champion, Frank Ward, for the title, swamped Barnwell Elliott, 15—6, 15—7, 15—5, while Nordlie defeated another professional, Albert Malloy of the Squash Club, 15—4, 15—6, 15—12. Cohalan made a fine battle against Thomas Doyle, Princeton Club, but lost the fourth game after leading to the extra points, in a four-game battle. The balance of the field will play this evening, with the second round postponed to Thursday on account of the annual meeting on Wednesday. The summary:

United States Open Squash Tennis Championship—First Round

Thomas Iannicelli, Essex Club, defeated Barnwell Elliott (amateur), New York A. C., 15—6, 15—7, 15—5.

Leonard S. Green (amateur), Fraternity S. T. C., defeated Harold Kelly, Crescent A.-H. C., 12—15, 15—12, 15—6, 13—15, 18—15.

Thomas Doyle, Princeton Club, defeated Patrick J. Cohalan (amateur), New York A. C., 15—4, 15—7, 6—15, 18—16.

Leif Nordlie, Sleepy Hollow C. C., defeated Albert Malloy, Squash Club, 15—4, 15—6, 15—12.

British Open Golf Program Unaltered

ST. ANDREWS, Scotland, March 21 (AP)—Proposals to alter the conditions of play in the annual British open golf championship, starting here July 3, were rejected yesterday by the board of managers of the Royal and Ancient Golf Club.

The program will remain the same as in the past, when United States aces, Robert T. (Bobby) Jones Jr., Walter C. Hagen, Thomas D. (Tommy) D. Armour, and last year Gene Sarazen, have made a habit of winning the top crown of British golf.

Two qualifying rounds of 18 holes each will be played, one over the new and one over the old course, with the 72 holes of title play proper over the old links. The qualifying rounds July 3 and 4 will cut the field to 100. After 18 holes July 5 and 18 more the sixth, the field will be cut to the best 60 for the final 36 holes Friday, July 7.

Total prize money remains at £500 sterling.

Yale Elects Nikkel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21—Earl H. Nikkel '34 of Joss, Colo., has been elected captain of the Yale varsity basketball team for next year. Ben H. Reese Jr. '34 was awarded the Harold Woodcock Cup for making the highest percentage of foul shouts during the past season. Egbert J. Miles Jr. '35 was awarded the Elmer Ripley Cup for showing the greatest all-round improvement in the game during the season.

British Football Results

LONDON, March 21 (AP)—West Ham United yesterday defeated Bradford 2 to 1, and Port Vale won from Notts County 4 to 0 in matches of the English Association Football League, Second Division. In the English Rugby Football League, Halifax defeated Broughton 15 to 3, while in the Rugby Union, Pontypool and Croeskeys played a scoreless tie, Bridgend defeated Oxford University 11 to 0, and Mountain Ash won from Aberavon 6 to 0.

Soldier Bowls Perfect Score

John Karstens, Third Man in A. B. C. to Roll 12 Consecutive Strikes

American Bowling Congress Leaders

Five-Man Event

Team and City	Pins
Rexolas, Milwaukee	2902
Canadian Reserve Malt, Syracuse	2891
F. M. Kellys Hughes, Chicago	2881
Davies Laundry, South Bend	2851
Reimers Plumbers, Cincinnati	2849

Two-Man Event

J. Martino and A. Pirano, Syracuse	1292
Louis Muller and Bernard Muller, Jersey City	1274
W. Moore and J. Delahanty, New York	1273
L. Bukovnik and G. Ahrbeck, South B.	1248
W. Drazie and L. Moore, Steubenville	1244

Individual Event

R. Knade, Chicago	691
L. Teela, Chicago	690
J. Heim, Milwaukee	681
J. Blue, Indianapolis	677
K. Maurer, Syracuse	676

All Events

G. Ahrbeck, South Bend	1956
K. Maurer, Syracuse	1922
J. McBride, Joliet	1882
J. Blue, Indianapolis	1861
W. Drazie, Steubenville	1855

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 21—John Karstens, a private in Company C of the Second United States Infantry, did a bit of sharpshooting in the American Bowling Congress tournament at the Coliseum Monday afternoon. Karstens, a member of the Fort Sheridan soldier team, scored the third perfect 300 game in American Bowling Congress competition, in the last game of the doubles event. After opening with 208 and 186 games, the soldier-bowler registered 12 consecutive strikes to reach the ultimate in bowling.

Though approximately 1,500,000 games have been rolled in the annual A. B. C. tourneys since the first in 1901 to the 1932 event at Detroit last year, only twice before have perfect scores been made. William Knox of Philadelphia registered one in the singles event in 1913 and Charles Reinlie of Racine, Wis., rolled the other. Reinlie's also was shot at Toledo, but in 1926 and was registered in the doubles competition. Reinlie is now a resident of Columbus and will roll in this year's classic.

The soldier bowler rolled a snappy hook ball, which had the maples spilling in all directions.

Louis Muller and Bernard Muller of Jersey City, N. J., a brother combination soared to second place in the doubles event with a mighty 1274 total. Bernard scored games of 235, 223 and 208 while his partner was registering 192,201 and 215.

British Association Football Standings

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

English League—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	20	7	7	98	48	47
Sheffield Wed.	20	6	7	71	47	46
Aston Villa	18	6	8	76	56	42
Newcastle United	18	4	10	58	44	40
W. Bromwich A.	16	6	10	67	53	38
Huddersfield Town	15	6	12	52	45	36
Leeds United	12	12	8	50	46	36
Derby County	12	11	8	63	51	35
Blackburn Rovers	13	8	13	71	63	34
Sunderland	13	7	12	58	66	33
Everton	13	6	13	70	62	32
Portsmouth	13	6	14	61	69	32
Sheffield United	11	8	12	59	67	30
Birmingham	11	7	13	46	45	29
Liverpool	11	7	15	63	70	29
Blackpool	12	3	18	57	68	27
Bolton Wanderers	10	7	17	62	77	27
Manchester City	11	3	17	55	56	25
Chelsea	10	4	18	40	59	24
Wolverhampt'n W.	8	7	17	65	86	24
Middlesbrough	9	5	16	47	61	23
Leicester City	5	11	16	47	74	21

Second Division

Stoke City	19	6	8	58	28	44
Tottenham H.	17	9	6	63	42	43
Bury	16	8	10	69	49	40
Notts Forest	14	12	7	49	40	40
Notts County	14	9	9	58	49	37
Fulham	14	9	9	55	54	37
Millwall Athletic	15	7	11	52	46	37
Bradford City	14	7	12	58	45	35
Manchester Unit.	12	11	9	56	49	35
Swansea Town	16	3	15	42	45	35
Plymouth Argyle	14	6	13	55	54	34
Preston N. E.	12	7	14	63	64	31
Southampton	13	5	15	45	50	31
Bradford	12	4	14	56	57	28
Port Vale	10	8	13	46	57	28
Oldham Athletic	11	6	16	46	66	28
Lincoln City	9	8	14	56	67	26
Grimsby Town	8	10	15	56	75	26
Chesterfield	9	8	16	47	70	26
Burnley	8	9	15	58	68	25
West Ham United	8	8	15	39	75	24
Charlton Athletic	9	6	17	48	68	24

Third Division—Northern Section

Hull City	19	7	6	78	36	45
Wrexham	19	5	7	92	45	43
Chester	18	6	8	73	46	42
Stockport	14	10	9	74	46	38
Barrow	16	6	11	49	42	38
Walsall	15	6	12	61	51	36
Gateshead	14	7	11	51	50	35
Barnsley	15	5	12	78	68	35
Crewe Alexander	16	2	16	66	70	34
Doncaster Rovers	12	10	8	55	59	34
Southport	14	5	13	56	51	33
Accrington Stan	13	7	13	67	63	33
Halifax Town	11	7	15	53	59	29
Hartlepools Unit'd	12	5	15	53	70	29
Mansfield Town	11	6	15	67	81	28
Tranmere Rovers	10	7	14	53	57	27
Rotherham Untd	11	5	16	46	71	27
York City	11	4	14	56	66	26
Carlisle United	9	7	16	31	51	25
Rochdale	9	6	17	41	61	24
Darlington	9	5	18	44	76	23
New Brighton	8	6	19	50	79	22

Third Division—Southern Section

Norwich City	18	11	4	74	42	47
Exeter City	19	7	6	72	36	45
Brentford	20	5	6	67	36	45
Reading	17	9	5	86	49	43
Coventry City	17	3	13	93	62	37
Northampton T.	14	7	11	68	47	35
Crystal Palace	14	7	12	81	55	35
Bristol Rovers	12	9	10	51	46	33
Brighton and H.	14	5	12	49	52	33
Southend United	12	8	14	56	71	32
Torquay	11	9	13	57	58	31
Gillingham	11	8	14	51	50	30
Watford	11	8	13	51	53	30
Bournemouth	9	12	13	51	70	30
Bristol City	10	8	13	67	69	28
Aldershot	11	6	14	51	59	28
Queen's Prk Rngrs	10	8	14	59	68	28
Luton Town	9	9	13	56	57	27
Clapton Orient	10	10	11	49	78	24
Cardiff City	9	5	16	150	78	23
Swindon Town	7	7	18	52	89	21
Newport County	7	7	20	46	92	21

Scottish League—First Division

Glasgow Rangers	22	9	2	100	39	53
Motherwell	21	4	6	92	48	46
Heart of Midloth.	18	6	8	72	40	42
Celtic	17	7	9	66	38	41
Hamilton Acad.	16	5	10	84	64	41
Aberdeen	18	4	12	82	49	40
St. Johnstone	16	8	9	62	46	40
Queen's Park	15	6	11	68	69	36
St. Mirren	15	4	13	64	53	34
Partick Thistle	15	3	13	59	45	33
Falkirk	13	5	15	59	60	31
Third Lanark	13	5	14	64	75	31
Kilmarnock	11	7	14	66	76	29
Clyde	13	3	16	61	70	29
Dundee	9	9	14	50	66	27
Ayr United	10	4	20	50	90	24
Cowdenbeath	10	3	20	61	68	23
Airdrieonians	9	3	21	43	88	21
Greenock Morton	5	7	21	39	85	17
East Stirling	6	7	24	44	87	14

Second Division

Hibernian	26	3	2	88	24	55
Queen of the So.	19	8	4	92	51	46
Dunfermline Ath.	19	6	6	90	43	44
Albion Rovers	19	2	11	77	51	40
Stenhousemuir	17	5	9	61	50	39
Raith Rovers	17	1	14	81	61	35
St. Bernard	14	6	10	70	50	34
Dumbarton	14	5	11	62	53	33
Alloa Athletic	13	6	12	60	45	32
East Fife	13	4	14	78	68	30
King's Park	11	8	12	77	72	30
Arbroath	12	5	14	60	59	29
Dundee United	11	4	17	56	68	26
Forfar Athletic	11	4	17	53	78	25
Brechin City	10	4	16	61	84	24
Montrose	8	5	18	60	80	21
Leith	8	5	18	35	76	21
Edinburgh	4	4	23	38	119	12
Bo'ness	4	2	23	36	80	10
Armadale	1	2	14	27	72	4

Harvard Postpones Practice

Owing to weather conditions, Head Coach E. L. Casey postponed the opening of spring football practice at Harvard from yesterday to next Monday.

Hoppe Is Leader In First Two Blocks

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, March 21—At the end of the first two blocks of their 600-point match at three-cushion billiards, W. F. Hoppe of New York held a lead of 100 to 88 in 91 innings against Welker Cochran of Hollywood, Calif., recently crowned world's champion. Hoppe won the first block, 50 to 32 in 49 innings, and started fast in the second block. Cochran, however, rallied with a run of 12 and other good collections, taking the second block, 56 to 50 in 42 innings.

Hoppe, starting the second block with a lead of 18 points, gathered 9 more in his first three innings while Cochran was making 2. The challenger continued to advance, pushing his advantage to 29 to 10 for the block by the twenty-third inning. Cochran finally got started and ran 12 in the twenty-seventh frame. Two innings later he clicked 5 and after three more began a chain that totaled 17 points before it broke. As in the afternoon, Hoppe stopped on an unfinished run of 4. The score by innings:

Cochran—1 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 0s 1 0 0 0 1 1s 0 0 1s 0 0 1 3 0 12 1 5 0 0 3 3 2 1 7 1 0 0 0 0 5 2—56. Innings—42. High run—12. Safeties—3.

Hoppe—2 6 1 0 0 0 0 0 3 1 0s 2 2 0 1 2 4 0 0s 0 0s 4 1 0 1 2 1 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 3 1 3 1 0 2 1 0 4—50. Innings—43. High run—6. Safeties—3.

Hoppe took the lead in the seventh inning of the afternoon block by running 6, his high of the session. Cochran replied four innings later with a run of 4, reducing the challenger's lead to 11 to 10. Hoppe forged ahead and a run of 4 gave him an advantage of 21 to 10 at the eighteenth. The score by innings:

Hoppe—1 2 0 0f 0 0 0 0 8 1 1 2 0 0 3 0s 0 2 4 2 0 0 0 1 3 0 0 0 3 0 1 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 5 0 1 4—50. Innings—49. High run—6. Safeties—1. Foul—1 off.

Cochran—1 0 0 0 1 2 1 0 0 0 4 1 0 0 0s 0 0 0 1 0 1 3 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 4 1 1 2 0 1 0 0 2 0 0—32. Innings—49. High run—4. Safeties—1. Referee—C. H. McElligott.

Bruin Cubs Easily Defeat Beavers, 8-2

Canadian-American Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst	Pts
Philadelphia	24	7	12	124	84	55
Providence	24	5	15	115	105	53
Boston	20	8	16	126	105	48
New Haven	15	5	23	90	118	35
Quebec	11	7	28	102	145	29

Result March 20

Boston 8, Quebec 2.

Bruin Cubs experienced no difficulty defeating the Quebec Beavers, 8 to 2, at the Boston Garden last night in their Canadian-American Hockey League. The Beavers were forced to borrow the Cub spare goalie, Alex Wood, because of a mishap to Emile Lamontagne, and also play without their star defenseman, Irving Frew. The locals led, 3 to 1, in the first period, 6 to 2, at the end of the second and then added two more in the third. Saunders, Benson and O'Neil scored two goals apiece. The summary:

Boston		Quebec
Burmister, Weir, Benson, Ion		rw, McIntyre, Toupin
Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa, c		c, Lowrey, Ward, Connor
Saunders, Buckles, rw		lw, McCabe, Dube, Giroux
J. Jerwa, Warshawski, ld		rd, Molyneaux, Callighen
Lane, Davie, rd		ld, Arnott, Callighen
Jackson, g		g, Wood

Score—Boston 8, Quebec 2. Goals—Saunders 2, O'Neil 2, Benson 2, Burmister, Jerwa for Boston; Arnott, Dube for Quebec. Assists—Cook 2, Jerwa 3, Burmister, Lane, Warshawski for Boston; Connor, Toupin for Quebec. Officials—A. G. Smith and W. J. Cleary. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Eastern League Plans Charge of 25-50 Cents

NEW YORK, March 21 (AP)—The Eastern Baseball League, disbanded last summer, will be reorganized Sunday on a 25 and 50-cent gate basis when the representatives of six New England cities meet in Hartford, Conn.

According to plans formulated by Walter Hapgood, representative of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, the circuit will have six members—Springfield, Bridgeport, Hartford, New Haven, Providence and Pittsfield. The New York Yankees again will operate the Springfield club.

"We are going to run a 25 and 50-cent gate," said Hapgood. "We also plan to transport the players in their own cars, paying the owners so much a mile in addition to buying gasoline and oil."

The league is expected to adopt a 120-game schedule, opening about May 5 and closing Labor Day.

Football at Dartmouth

HANOVER, N. H., March 21 (AP)—Spring football at Dartmouth College was off to an informal start yesterday when a group of more than 75 candidates met with Capt. Philip J. Glazer '34 in the Alumni Gymnasium to make plans for the outdoor drills which will start as soon as weather conditions permit in late April or early May. The drills will last four weeks and the training will be as intensive as during the regular fall campaign. At yesterday's meeting, Glazer, who was regular right tackle of the 1932 team, outlined the spring program and demanded that team play be the policy of every player during the coming season. Head Freshman Coach Caryl (Pat) Holbrook, who is expected to aid Jackson L. Cannell in the spring drill, also spoke, as did William J. (Bill) Hoffman, 1932 captain, who will coach the line in the spring workout.

Dartmouth Elects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HANOVER, N. H., March 21—In a surprise election here yesterday, the Dartmouth College basketball team chose Henry W. Krasnewski '34 of New Britain, Conn., as captain, to succeed his classmate, George P. Stangle '34 of East Hartford, Conn. Stangle was captain of the Dartmouth quintet during his junior year and will return next fall for competition. Generally regarded as one of the best leaders at Dartmouth, Stangle refused to be considered for reelection, it became known yesterday. Both men were fixtures as guards throughout the season just closed.

Harvard Elects Ferriter

Joseph F. Ferriter '34 of Brattleboro, Vt., was elected captain of the Harvard varsity basketball team for next year at a meeting of the players held yesterday. He has played both right and left forward on the varsity during the last two years.

Yale Elects Goodyear

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 21 (AP)—Lawrence Rumsey Goodyear '34 of Buffalo, N. Y., has been elected captain of the Yale squash racquets teams for next year.

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The Christian Science Monitor

Cloud of Want Darkens Roads To Soviet Goal

(Continued from Page 1)

saintly people . . . working as bookkeepers, storekeepers, assistants of all sorts in collective farms," have been accused of having organized among the peasants sabotage on a large scale. Grain fields have been neglected; they were neither plowed nor planted on time; they have become choked with weeds and animal parasites of every description.

Widespread Theft of Grain

Thefts of grain, though in some cases punishable by the extreme penalty, have assumed a mass character. State grain collections have proceeded most unsatisfactorily. Some Communists in charge of village work have either deserted and fled from their posts or, worse still, sided with the peasants and against the Government.

Such conditions are to a certain degree characteristic of most grain regions, but they are especially prevalent in the North Caucasus, formerly one of the most fertile districts of Russia, inhabited chiefly by Cossacks.

Because the land there is so rich and fertile, collectivization was pushed by the Government at a faster rate than in other parts of the union with the result that about 85 per cent of the peasant households were collectivized there, whereas the average percentage of collectivization throughout the union is 60 per cent. In this process some excesses were inevitable, and many peasants became embittered.

The newspaper Dagestan Pravda, organ of the Dagestan Government, (a republic in the Caucasus) printed a speech by Mr. Sheboldaev, Secretary of the Communist Party in the North Caucasus. Mr. Sheboldaev, discussing government reprisals, said that some villages were punished by being economically blocked, as it were,—no city products (such as kerosene, matches, sugar, soap) were sent to them. Vicious saboteurs and kulak followers were exiled to the North.

Entire Village Exiled

In a few extreme cases, entire villages, every man, woman, and child, the innocent together with the guilty, were exiled and their land given to peasants from other districts.

"At present," M

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Daily Features

All Nature

Rhinoceros Hornbill

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU were hiking through a jungle in the East Indies, you might well be astounded if your ears reported an approaching steam engine. The noise would be the combined whisking of wings of a flock of rhino hornbills. The racket can be heard for nearly a mile.

These birds are a study in black and dusky white, with yellow bills crimson at the base, and with curious black and white helmets. The size of the bill and helmet depends largely upon the age of the bird, some adults having about a foot of bill to carry about. All this headgear appears very solid, but it really isn't.

Various birds have developed ingenious methods of hiding the nest or camouflaging themselves during incubation period, but the honors for originality should go to the hornbill. During this period the female becomes a prisoner, the pair stopping up the entrance to the nest, which is ordinarily in a hollow tree. Only a small opening is left through which the female can extend her bill for the food brought by her spouse. The same nest is used many times, being cleaned out before each new clutch of eggs is laid.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Shoo, coo (C, M., who inquires the third person, singular, present, of these verbs) — "Shoos" and "coos." The past tense, of course, is "shooed" and "cooed" (both pronounced as one syllable).

Used (Mrs. B. R. M.)—The correspondent writes:

> Which is correct: "I didn't used to" or "I used not to"? "I usen't to" sounds incorrect to me.

"Not" should follow "used," as, "We used not to care to work." "Used not," of course, cannot be contracted into "usen't."

Many writers try to avoid the seeming pedantry of "used not" by rephrasing it. Instead of "We used not to care to work," they would write, "We used to try to avoid work." This is a commendable endeavor.

The sound of final "r" (A. G. K.) —The correspondent asks:

> Would you follow Webster's in the pronunciation of "father," "mother," "error," "our," "ever"; or would you soften the *r* with an *ah* sound, as *fatha, motha, errah, ouah, evah*?

According to Webster's! The *r* is there to be sounded—but not for the speaker to g-r-r-rind, of course.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

In Lighter Vein

The Reason

"You have been in this telephone booth half an hour with the receiver in your hand and have not spoken a word."

"I know. I am talking to my wife." —*Hummel* (Hamburg).

Der Lustige Sachse

So many young men insisted on having a lock of her hair.

The Right Place

Doorbell Ringer: "I'm a young man who is taking subscriptions for Harpo's Bazoo so as to make enough to go to college."

Man at Door: "You've struck the right place. This is a college. Come right in."—*Pathfinder.*

The Threat

Creditor: "Are you going to settle your account?"

Debtor: "Not just yet."

Creditor: "If you don't, I'll tell all your other creditors that you paid me."—*Pathfinder.*

From the Beginning

"When you were a baby your folks hired a maid to push you about in a carriage."

"Yes, and I've been pushed for money ever since."

Discovery

"Taxi, sir?"

"Much obliged. I was just wondering what it was."—*Huntington Record.*

No Tips

Old Gentleman: "There's been no change here for ages—has there?"

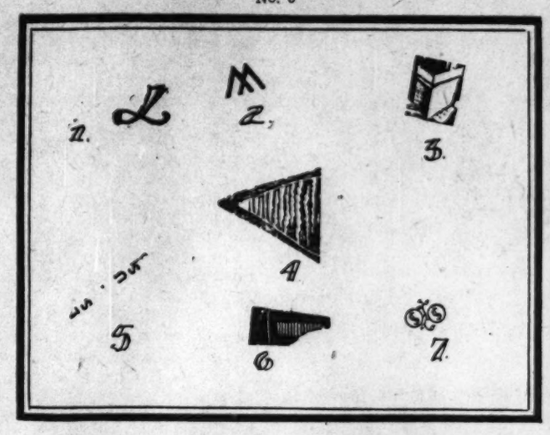
Waiter: "Not under the plates."—*Humorist.*

The Christian Science Monitor's
Quotation for Today

DARE to be true. Nothing can need a lie; A fault, which needs it most, grows two thereby.
—GEORGE HERBERT

Ad-O-Grams

No. 6



The above typographical bits have been clipped from advertisements in today's Monitor. Readers who are successful in identifying the advertisements from which the bits have been taken should send in their list to the Feature Editor. (Give name of advertiser after each number, not page and column.) Be sure to mention "Ad-O-Grams No. 6." The answers and list of winners will be published four weeks from today.

The Children's Corner

The Rainbow Purse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"LOOK," said Billie, excitedly. "Do you see that yellow bird near the raspberry bushes?"

"Yes, yes, I see him," whispered Marjorie. "He looks like our canary. He's trying to get that string that is twisted around the branches. I'll go ask Aunt Nell what he is. She will know and it will add another bird to our list."

"Why children," said Aunt Nell, who had come out to see what they wanted, "it's an oriole and he is gathering material for his nest. Ask mother for strips of material from her piece bag, and perhaps if we place them around the garden, he will carry all the strips to his mate, and she will weave them into a beautiful nest, and when it is finished we will follow him and see it."

"He Will Probably Hunt for an Elm Tree," Said Aunt Nell.

Marjorie disappeared into the house and in a few minutes returned with her upturned skirt full of long strips of colored silk. "Mother said to help myself, so I took the bright-colored silk pieces. Do you think he will like them?" she asked.

Aunt Nell laughed softly. "I don't know, but we'll soon find out. They will make a beautiful nest if he uses them."

When Mr. Oriole flew away with a piece of string in his mouth the children draped the gay-colored strips of silk over the bushes. Then they tiptoed back to the steps and waited.

They did not have long to wait. Mr. Oriole was soon back.

"He's surprised—see him put his head first on one side and then another," whispered Billie.

"See, Aunt Nell, he likes red best, for he's chosen a red strip." Marjorie clapped her hands softly.

"I wonder where he has gone?" Billie stood up on the railing and watched the bird fly across the field back of their house.

"He will probably hunt for an elm tree," said Aunt Nell. "In a few days we will follow him and find where he has hung his nest."

"Hang his nest? What do you mean, Aunt Nell? Birds build them in the forks of trees, don't they?"

"Wait until you see what the oriole does with his. Here he is back again."

"He is choosing more red ones, Aunty. He'll soon have a red nest," laughed Marjorie.

He chose the red strips until they were all gone, then he started on the blue ones, then the yellow, leaving the white ones until the last.

It took several days and many many trips for the busy little builder. Marjorie had to make three trips to the piece bag for more streamers.

Then one morning they decided to follow him; picking their way carefully across a neighbor's back yard and through the high grass of a vacant lot they came to a tall elm tree. On the end of a branch sat Mr. Oriole, and there hanging beneath fastened tightly to the branch was the nest.

Woven in and out among the grasses were the bright-colored strips of silk from the piece bag. As they watched, the black eyes of the little yellow mate looked at them solemnly over the top of the nest.

"Why, Auntie," whispered Marjorie handing back the field glasses Aunt Nell had brought. "It looks like a purse made of rainbow-colored silks."

"Yes, and listen to his song," said Billie. "I think he's very proud of his beautiful nest."

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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One of the best, if not the best, writers in the U. S. today, has gone on record as saying that this is beyond the least shadow of a doubt the time when Americans must not make the mistake of not having any respect or confidence in the financial structure of the U. S.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

It is folly to lay out money in the purchase of repentance.—Franklin.

On the choice of friends our good or evil name depends.

Fortune always leaves some door open in disaster whereby to come at a remedy.

Something better always makes its appearance when old and worn-out things fail.

He is well on his way of wisdom who can bear a reproof and mend by it.

Great wealth makes us neither more wise nor more healthy.

Praise borrowed from ancestors is but sorry praise.

Nature teaches us to love our friends, but religion our enemies.

Happy is the man who does all the good he talks of.

Great undertakings require great preparations.

Gold and goods may be lost, a good name endures forever.

Wisdom is the conqueror of fortune.

When it rains pottage you must hold up your dish.

He that will not be ruled by the rudder, must be ruled by the rock.

Promises may make friends but 'tis performances keeps them.

It is easier to get away from the bank than from the bottom.

At a great bargain make a great pause.

Better say nothing than nothing to the purpose.

Better not to see an insult than to avenge it.

He who holds the ladder is as bad as the thief.

Notice

In response to popular demand, the Ad-O-Grams are now appearing twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays.

Look for the Guess-O-Jigs hereafter on Wednesdays.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Gold of Giving

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Buffalo, N. Y.

THE day was bitter cold, but the lady in the brown fur coat was feeling secure from the icy fingers of Sir Winter, when she happened to notice that several people were looking rather intently at a little boy. He was a mulatto boy, about 9 years old, walking blithely along carrying a stick with which he whacked things as he passed. This latter activity was not what was attracting attention, but rather the ragged clothing which he had on. This consisted of a pair of very torn and patched knickers, an old light-weight coat, one old sock on and one trailing around his shoe top, and an old cap from which the lining was hanging down in the back.

She approached him and asked where he was going. He said he was going to get a picture puzzle from some furniture store. It occurred to her that he might like something to eat, so she gave him a nickel to buy a "hot dog" when he came to the 10-cent store, if that was what he liked. He said he did, and then she questioned him further and found out where he lived and where he went to school. (The only good things he had on were the shoes and rubbers, and they no doubt came from school, where foot comfort is looked after.)

He skipped on, but the lady was not so happy in her comfortable clothes. By the time the store district was reached, and having kept the little fellow in sight, she suddenly decided to take him in one of the stores and get him a nice warm sweater, so she called him and asked him if he would like that.

He was all smiles, and very graciously opened the door for her. A lovely gray and red sweater was tried on and paid for, but not before she wrote an appropriate note to the mother, telling her that the sweater was bought by a friend who saw the little boy and his real need.

By this time the little boy and the lady were very happy, so the lady said he could now stop and have his "hot dog," but he only shook his head and said that he was going to take the nickel home to his mother. Needless to say, the lady did not question that resolve of a joyous gift-bearer who had illumined the day for her.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A law—
that will require all hitch-hikers and pedestrians on Kansas roads to carry red lanterns is being contemplated by the State Legislature.

Small change—
was so scarce in France following the World War that thousands of merchants wrapped postage stamps in waxed paper and used the small parcels as change.

To discourage cattle thefts—
ranchers in Australia are using airplanes with huge eyes painted on the under side—and these huge eyes peering from the skies have put a stop to the thieving.

Winnie's Whimsies

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

I thought I was old-fashioned
Because I liked croquet,
But now the game is played again
So I'm up-to-date, Hooray!

What They Say

Knowledge

"The man with the best tools has the best chance of success, and there is no tool to be compared with knowledge."—*Harvey S. Firestone.*

The Need

"The real thing we want is not knowledge, but resourcefulness."—*A. Lawrence Lowell.*

Abandon It!

"Worry never did a good day's work."—*Will H. Hays.*

Brevities

Dallas News: Instead of ganging up around the President every time he shakes hands, why shouldn't the secret service men do the handshaking for him?

Punch: The writer of a new popular song said that he composed the words and music in less than an hour. It is no excuse.

Arkansas Gazette: The elephant, an adaptable animal, doubtless can soon accustom himself to a plumless diet.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1933

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Britain in the Breach

IN THE crisis precipitated by the threatened collapse of the Disarmament Conference, Great Britain has launched a vigorous drive to preserve the peace. And by intervening with all the strength at his command Mr. MacDonald has contrived to hold fluid a situation which was rapidly approaching a dangerous impasse. Great Britain has thus kept the way open for political pacification such as Signor Mussolini is now putting forward.

There was no time for a moment's delay. At Geneva, the Disarmament Conference had reached a hopeless deadlock on the French security plan, with Germany and Italy standing solidly against the European pact proposed by Paris. The incidents at Danzig and in the Rhineland have deepened the political tension which followed Adolf Hitler's victory in the German elections. Here lies the ultimate danger of failure at Geneva—a danger which promised to transform the revisionist powers from a relatively weak group into an armed block prepared sooner or later to force revision of the territorial settlement of 1918. Europe has reached the turning point, and in the words of Mr. MacDonald, "Peace must be organized quickly, if it is to be organized at all."

To meet the emergency Great Britain has taken two decisive steps, of which her disarmament plan is one, and Mr. MacDonald's journey to Rome is the other. The disarmament project is essentially an emergency plan. Its object is limited. It seeks to furnish a breathing spell in which a permanent solution of political issues such as Signor Mussolini has now proposed may be sought. And to this extent it may serve its purpose even though it fails to furnish a basis for disarmament. By the very act of intervention Great Britain has bidden Europe to pause at this turning point in history, and to consider the consequences of steps which once taken could not easily be retraced.

The plan itself is admittedly faulty and will wholly satisfy no one. It boldly submits figures—mentioned for the first time at Geneva—which would reduce Europe's armies by almost a million men. It recognizes Germany's claim to equality and grants her substantial increases. It proposes to bring France and Italy into the scope of the London Naval Treaty. And finally, it suggests a vague provision for "consultation" under which League powers and signatories of the Kellogg pact, including the United States, would act in concert to prevent a breach of the peace. But at few points does it surmount the obstacles which have blocked previous plans submitted to Geneva.

The major weakness of the British plan, like that produced by President Hoover last June, is that it fails to meet the central issue. That issue is political, not technical; can armaments be reduced without political understanding and effective measures for the enforcement of peace? And Great Britain, in the past, has been unwilling to go beyond the guarantees of Locarno in contributing to European security, precisely as the United States has been unwilling to go beyond the uncertain limits of the Kellogg pact.

Mr. MacDonald's visit to Rome, however, supplements his efforts at Geneva. The time gained has been usefully employed in dealing with the only issue which really matters—the consolidation of peace. If that object can be accomplished, there will be time for disarmament and economic reconstruction. Mussolini has supported Germany in her demands for equality and treaty revision, but always through the pacific channels afforded by the League. And apparently he chooses now to support those pacific instruments instead of joining an armed block which would destroy the chance for conciliation. Britain has preserved, if not the peace, at least the opportunity to achieve peace.

"Strength to Do Without"

IN THE current Pictorial Review, Mrs. Roosevelt has some things to say from a woman's viewpoint anent the much-heralded "new deal." To her it is far more than a governmental program, something deeper and wider than the return of a mere material prosperity.

One point in Mrs. Roosevelt's article should evoke more than a passing consideration. Her prayer, she tells us, is that the youth of today may have "the desire to give themselves and to make themselves worthy of giving, and the strength to do without anything that does not serve the interests of the brotherhood of man."

In the face of misguided efforts to reinstate the liquor interests, the above statement takes on a special significance. Surely "the strength to do without anything that does not serve the interests of the brotherhood of man" applies as strongly to the liquor question as to any other single problem. And it is upon the youth of the nation that this evil of alcohol will press with the greatest weight.

Evoking a "new deal" or a "new day," or any other optimistically phrased picture of progression will not gloss over the hard reality that in bringing back legal liquor America is giving way to a belief that her citizens have not the strength to do without a selfish and degrading indulgence.

As a mother Mrs. Roosevelt undoubtedly knows something of the unselfishness that is needed today; an unselfishness that lovingly submits itself to discipline in order to further the well-being of the children. Something of this unselfishness needs to be practiced by every adult. It will shrink from pandering to false appetites, will scorn to reap a monetary gain or further a purely material prosperity by setting up a system that would undoubtedly tend to retard the growth and advancement of the rising generation. It is this attitude that will usher in the "new day."

A French Debt Démarche?

THERE are increasing hints in the French press that the Quai d'Orsay may be contemplating a gesture in regard to the debt owed the United States. Regret is expressed that the American banking crisis has distracted attention from and perhaps delayed negotiations for a new settlement; but these articles stress the meaning of the Chamber resolution which repudiated M. Herriot. Payment of the December installment was "deferred," not "refused," and since this was the case, it is argued, France now might be well advised to initiate pourparlers.

The publicist who has made the most definite suggestion is Wladimir d'Ormesson, whose articles in the Temps are widely read. Eight years ago M. Briand told Dr. Stresemann in their famous Thoiry interview that d'Ormesson was one of the few French writers on international affairs whose articles were worth reading. He frequently wrote what the Quai d'Orsay would say officially a few days or a few weeks later.

Now, M. d'Ormesson proposes that France pay into the Federal Reserve Bank $25,000,000 on account toward a final settlement of the debt and propose to Washington, in accordance with the resolution of the Chamber of Deputies, that negotiations begin at once between France and the United States.

M. d'Ormesson goes back to the Hoover-Laval statement of October, 1931. That statement recognized the desirability of a new debt agreement, and declared, "The initiative in this matter should be taken at an early date by the European powers principally concerned." Such an initiative was taken at Lausanne and, in waiting for a new adjustment with the United States, the Chamber deferred the payment of the $19,000,000 due on December 15 because it corresponded to the system of payments agreed upon before "the period of the depression" began. Now, it is said, $25,000,000 should be transferred—not to cover the December payment, but on account—and it should be freely recognized that this amount is only an installment of what will ultimately be paid.

The Franco-American debt question has two perspectives. One is technical and tactical. From this angle France might be in a stronger position if she remained "in default." But the other phase of the debts is that they are part of general policy. They cannot be dealt with separately. They are simply one of the elements of an unsatisfactory international situation which the World Economic Conference will endeavor to improve. Hence this proposal.

There is in M. d'Ormesson's argument no hint of patronage: that such a payment might be of assistance when foreign exchange transactions are resumed. He looks upon it as showing France's good faith and as bringing about a salutary change in the "climate" of Franco-American relations.

That it would certainly do, and, now that the American banking crisis has been so successfully handled, it would give the American people confidence that the world economic situation is to be no less promptly and successfully dealt with.

The "Character" of a "New War"

A BOOK of unusual interest has been published purporting to answer the question: "What would be the character of a new war?" There are people who would deprecate the suggestion that a new war is possible; and who think that in any case to talk of it will bring it nearer. But while the remotest possibility exists of another outbreak of aggressive militarism, it is surely well to help the masses, as well as those in authority, to understand how catastrophic would be fresh hostilities.

There is a sense in which nobody can tell what a new war would be like. It would depend on where it was waged, and when, and on what scale. It is possible that the inventions and developments on which the experts are relying will prove far less efficient than they suppose. The relative progress of instruments of attack and instruments of defense are not, and cannot be, known until they are tested in practice. Yet when all these allowances are made, and when we add that in this book contradictory opinions are expressed on a number of points, the general character of a new continental war between "civilized" nations can be foretold.

The enterprising publishers have not built this book out of commissioned sensationalism. They observe that over a year ago the Inter-Parliamentary Union of Geneva issued reports by many authoritative persons—General Réquin, General von Metzsch, Major Victor Lefebure, Francis Delaisi, Professor Haensel, Sir Norman Angell, and others—on the subject of chemical warfare, the effect of war on economics, the mental and moral consequences of war, the war industries, the mechanization of war and the use of airplanes, and so forth. Like most semiofficial publications, little attention was paid to the extraordinarily suggestive material contained in this book. But the present publishers, feeling that the public ought to be educated in a matter of such overwhelming concern, have taken the bold course of bringing it out again at a popular price.

Here are no propagandist or deliberately frightful exaggerations. A series of cold, clear and technical statements suffices to produce an impression of amazement at the persistence of the very idea of war which might have the devastating and dreadful results here examined. Some of the writers are obviously cautious. But when every possible deduction has been allowed, it would seem that men who permit preparations for war in the conditions of today have taken leave of their senses.

It is not merely a question for the governments and for the parliaments; it is a question for the peoples: Is it to be tolerated that weapons of unprecedented and unimaginable horror shall be commanded, improved, employed for the annihilation not merely of armies but of nations? It is incredible that any right-thinking man or woman, having realized the "character" of a "new war," will give consent to declaration of or participation in war.

But it is not enough to adopt a negative attitude. It is now that circumstances are shaping themselves that, quite conceivably, will engender war. It is now that diplomacy and militarism, in certain countries, are collecting the fuel for the next conflagration. If mankind would be safe, it must not only resolve to discountenance war when it is almost upon it, but must insist on the wise conduct of affairs at all times, excluding from national policy the very thought of war.

A New Golden Age

THE Golden Age of American industrial progress is periodically divided into phases by recessions in business activity, but precedent and reason can alike be summoned to show that periods such as these serve merely as occasions of adjustment, enabling the forces of progress to marshal themselves for still another, and greater, onward surge. There has been realized in the United States a condition of prosperity beyond any that the early colonists could have envisaged. True, there are arduous tasks for the present and for the future; but foundations have been laid for a structure far beyond any present conceptions.

Even amid an apparent slackening of the pace of the economic machinery many Americans find that their actual needs are more simple than they supposed, and that some added time away from usual occupations has its compensations. They recognize that prosperity is only a means toward an end; that spiritual and æsthetic needs demand fulfillment as well as physical needs. To these people we may justifiably look for a renaissance in the arts that may well presage the coming of a new Golden Age: one of a degree of expression and appreciation of beauty to rival that which Europe so warrantably esteems.

The trend of American industry is toward the goal of so increasing the product of the worker by the continued introduction of automatic machinery that his reward from industry will increase, and the time necessary for this production will greatly decrease. The future evidently holds in store for the worker an ever increasing amount of leisure. It may be expected that periods of adjustment will be needed before this leisure becomes directed into the proper channels, and before its fruits become apparent. Already much unorganized energy has been expended and fresh efforts might well be initiated toward the solution of this problem; certainly here constructive leadership will be urgently needed. Eventually, however, this excess of leisure will be transmuted into new accomplishments, just as the maladjustments of production will be rectified, and the level of culture in America may confidently be expected to rise to heights never before attained in the world.

Some good people have been led to believe that culture and poverty are inseparable associates. It is a mistake to believe that material prosperity is shameful: it is that only when unaccompanied by a new and invigorated sense of spiritual and æsthetic values. And for the attainment of these the stage is set.

A Boy's Pocket

"OUT of the everywhere into the here" was intended as a tribute to babyhood. But sight-seers who were privileged to view some collections from boys' pockets at a recent St. Louis hobby show may have been tempted to rededicate it. And mothers who keep their small sons' trousers "in press" would have understood the sight-seers' inclination. For one thing that mothers and the hobby-show enthusiasts can share is the knowledge that never a line was more descriptive of the contents of a boy's pocket than that famous line of George Macdonald's.

To attempt to dwell on the variety of objects which find their way into a boy's pocket would be quite futile for anyone who does not come frequently into contact with them. But be assured—whether anything can stale it or not—it is a variety worthy of Shakespearean comment.

What surprises the adult, however—forgetful of his own talents for cluttering up table drawers, cellars, attics, and most other available spaces—is not so much the variety of things in a boy's pocket as their apparently utter uselessness. The adult will tell you that when he was a boy he too may have acquired pocket collections, but that they contained at least a few objects with meaning. It will be most tactful of you if you will refrain from asking him to enumerate some of them. And after all, is it not better to carry around in one's pocket things that don't matter instead of hiding away in it things that do matter very much—like the letter you were supposed to mail last week?

A boy's pocket! And the changes the years may bring to it! How easy to slide back to those corduroy "whistle-breeches" days, but how difficult to prove to Sonny that the hoards which made your pockets bulge have yielded you no profits since. For you are not sure of this. You cannot be. It is a boy's business.

Editorial Notes

The new Negro doorkeeper in the office of Secretary of State Hull has won the place over many other applicants of long service in the department on the score of undeviating politeness. With a new Secretary who attaches so much importance to the gentle manner in which things are done, it is somehow easy to feel cheered up over the future of America's foreign relations.

New Mexico's solons the other day received from the Portales Chamber of Commerce their usual remembrance, a sack of "goobers." Inasmuch as the custom aids in keeping before the public eye one of the district's remunerative crops, it can be rated as a very practical and not at all reprehensible brand of "peanut politics."

The Changed Russian

Moscow

THE physical changes which the Bolshevik Revolution wrought in the existence of the individual have been so radical and thoroughgoing that they are easily perceived even by a casual observer; but the changes which the Revolution made in the character of the people, their mode of thinking and feeling, are less tangible, less easily seen, though they have been just as violent and thorough.

You watch a play of Tchekov beautifully and movingly given at the Moscow Art Theater; you see those soft, mellow, lovely people—charming, civilized, but quite futile, and helpless in the face of hard realities—and you suddenly begin to realize how much those people and all they stand for belong to the past.

The heroes of modern, postrevolutionary novels and plays are to be found elsewhere: among the half-literate Kirghis, the swinekeeper of yesterday who is sent from his steppes to the Red capital by the Communist Party to acquire an education and who fights for it with the passion and fierceness of a young race (Afinogenov's "Fear"); you will find the heroines in the determined, enthusiastic, though plain woman (the same play) who wants to make natural science serve Communism; in the military commissar, a Jew (Fadeev's "Razgrom") who by superhuman effort of will, in spite of untold privations, sleepless nights, incipient rebellion, entirely forgetful of self, leads the remnants of his division to their destination. Then there are the nameless heroes of scores of plays who strive to make a factory work, change the peasant psychology or fulfill the Plan.

They are people of strong nerves and iron will. They know what they want and they reach out for it with a firm hand. They are quicker, rougher, readier than their more civilized, softer prerevolutionary predecessors; they are not burdened by any scruples, moral or other, and impatiently sweep aside anything or anybody in their way. There is metal in their make-up.

* * *

The change in the character and the mental attitude of the Russian people came partly as the result of the Revolution itself, of changed conditions and different demands of the times; but to a large extent these new people have been shaped by conscious effort and policy of the Communist Party.

Communists want children to be brought up as fighters and builders of Socialism, people with iron convictions, firm will, and practical ability. School education is materialistic, practical; any suggestion of the idealistic is eliminated. Children are taught a few Communist dogmas, but these are injected with such thoroughness and fanaticism that they are accepted as the final truth.

From this education as well as from the present conditions of Soviet life (children living together with adults in one crowded room, constantly hearing of their problems, standing in queues, fighting for this and that), many of the Soviet children have become rough, hard, aggressive, self-assertive; they are often older than their age.

The young people of Russia today think differently from the youth in other countries. They do not worry about the future, a career, or "getting ahead in the world." Bread may not be plentiful, but, at any rate until quite recently, there has been an abundance of jobs. A young man does not try to save money; quite the contrary. Everybody in Russia is eager to spend the rubles as fast as they are received, for it would be folly to keep them when they are certain to buy less next month than the month preceding. Nor does he worry about clothes. His friends wear the same old shoes, the same patched suit, the same shabby shirt. Russians have ceased being conscious of poor clothes—and everybody lives from day to day, leaving tomorrow to take care of itself.

Recently Komsomolskaia Pravda, organ of the Communist Youth organization, complained in a long article that young Communists in the Volga villages show no initiative in facing or handling a situation. They are obedient party members, they carry out all party instructions, but when a new problem arises, they seldom know what to do, but wait for orders from above. It is difficult, of course, to develop habits of independent thinking, when the party makes obedience to its decisions an absolute condition, when differing from "the party line" may involve expulsion, exile, or even severer punishment.

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But what of the majority, the mass of the Russian people who do not burn with the fanatical faith, for whom a vision of the future Communist paradise does not alleviate the privations and hardships of the present? Fifteen years of Revolution, civil war, famine, constant changes, fear of the ubiquitous, all-seeing G. P. U., have undermined their constitutions, weakened their nerves. In street cars, in queues, in apartments, wherever there are crowds of Russians today, you are sure to find them disorderly, irritable, quarrelsome, quick to suspect and blame the other. "I cannot walk in the streets of Moscow," said an old Russian acquaintance to me the other day. "I see in the faces of the people so much suffering, or so much of the beast written all over them, that the sight unnerves me."

But there are a very few Russians on whom the Revolution has had quite another effect. They have lost their possessions through the Revolution, all values have changed, former traditions and institutions have been swept aside. They have come to look upon all that is earthly as mutable and of no significance. They were completely uprooted and began to seek some new support, new meaning in life.

They turned to the world of the mystical. Some have gone back to the Orthodox Church with an all-absorbing devotion. Others turned to Eastern faiths; they study Hinduism, the yogis, the teachings of lamas. They have developed some remarkable qualities, are quick to respond and to share. They radiate peace and composure in an atmosphere that is full of restlessness and strife. I have met only two such people, but they are unforgettable.

S. C.

Notes From Hong Kong

New Year Festivities

THE Chinese New Year was celebrated with the usual zest by the Chinese population of Hong Kong, despite the fact that the National Government is seeking to transfer the festival from the lunar to the solar start of the year. At this time everybody visits friends and relations and bestows gifts of cakes, fruits and foodstuffs, and on every side is heard the cheery *"Kung Hey Fat Choi"*—"Congratulations and Prosperity to You," whilst in business circles, a sound economic maxim is heard in the oft-repeated phrase, *"Chut nin mai do di"*—"New Year, Buy More."

A feature of the festival is the New Year bazaar at Wanchai, where all sorts of edibles, curios, goldfish, plants and flowers are offered for sale. And, of course, everyone buys a spray of beautiful pink almond blossom, which buds most obligingly at this festive season. As one writer has said of the Chinese New Year, "It is their Christmas, when everyone becomes a child again and plays and enjoys himself to the utmost."

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Storehouse For Classics

A Chinese library, known as the Fung Ping Shan Library, was recently opened at the Hong Kong University by its chancellor, His Excellency the Governor, Sir William Peel. The library is the gift of a Chinese benefactor, to enable the University of Hong Kong to become the chief center in South China for the collection and preservation of ancient Chinese literature and classics, and to encourage in the Chinese community the study of the language and tradition of their motherland. Sir William Hornell, vice-chancellor of the university, declared that the library was a storehouse of Chinese tradition and ideas—modern as well as ancient, dynamic as well as static—a storehouse which should be open for all time to all those who wish to consult its accumulated wisdom.

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World Club For Women

A new local venture has been proposed in the form of a Women's International Club in Hong Kong, dedicated to service in the cause of international good will and to which all creeds and races will be welcomed. The scheme has obtained the most influential support in the colony, and is expected to develop into one of its principal features. The club will be known as the Blue Triangle Women's International Club, and is aimed to supply a center of rest and refreshment for business and professional women; to supply a headquarters to many women travelers passing through Hong Kong; to supply an employment bureau to help those who need work and those who need workers, and to provide a meeting place for the many nationalities gathered in Hong Kong.

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South China And Japan

Chinese in Hong Kong and South China are following closely events in the North, although the moves made there by Japan do not affect them as much as they do their brothers in Shanghai and North China. Nevertheless, for the last year they have maintained a rigorous boycott of all things Japanese, and it is something of an anomaly that, although Japan's foreign trade has broken all previous records in other parts of the world, it has declined to a low point with her great neighbor. The southern Chinese are adamant that they will not resume business relations with Japan until her soldiers have quit China and, for the present, Japan has closed the door on this great natural outlet for her vast industrial production. Signs are not lacking that the Japanese realize their position, and there is a growing body of public opinion in that country which is most anxious to reëstablish the vast trade with China. In the meantime, other countries are supplying the needs of South China. Lancashire is sending textiles, India is selling coal and Soviet Russia is exporting lumber and wool to the great markets of South China.

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Water Storage At Shing Mun

Construction work has commenced on the $9,000,000 dam across the Shing Mun Gorge, which is intended to impound water to a depth of 200 feet, and will constitute one of the engineering feats of the world. The rapid growth of the population of Hong Kong in recent years has made it necessary to provide greater water storage, and it is felt that the Shing Mun scheme will result in an adequate supply of water all the year round.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Unreasoning Fear

OF COURSE there is no such thing as reasoning or reasonable fear. Of all the unreasonable emotions which afflict mankind, fear is the peak, the climax. There is the story of the merchant of Baghdad who on a trip away from the city met Death going toward it. For some reason the two were quite chummy, and the traveler asked Death where he was going and what he was going to do. "I am going to Baghdad to kill 10,000 with the plague," was the reply. Some time later the merchant, returning to his home city, met Death leaving, and he said, "You told me you were going to Baghdad to kill 10,000: behold 30,000 are dead. Why did you tell such an untruth?" Death replied, "I told you the exact truth. I killed 10,000 and no more; fear killed the rest."

There is no way to check up on it, but judging from experience one is justified in saying that in the influenza epidemic of a dozen years or so ago fear was a more deadly foe than the disease. The ratio may not have been two to one, but certainly it was too much, and it may have been more than two to one. It is always that way. Fear is man's most dangerous enemy.

Far more than anything else, fear is responsible for the world's predicament at this time. If it were not for blind, unreasoning fear, disarmament could be secured in a comparatively few weeks, unemployment would vanish like fog before the sun, and prosperity would have no more corners to turn but would be right here. But nations fear each other, men fear each other, and the deadlock continues.

Unbelievable as it may appear, there is not a word of news in the preceding statements. Every intelligent man knows the truth of them. Yet the nightmare of fear is permitted to ride the race almost as relentlessly as it did in the days of savagery.

Truly, it is a monstrous situation, a ghastly jest. Man, the crowning work of time, is as much a slave to fear as the lowest animal. Why? Because he lacks faith in himself, in his fellows and in the divinity to which he may attain. "Perfect love casteth out fear." When this lesson is learned, and it must be learned some time, man's greatest troubles will be ended.—*Rochester* (N. Y.) *Democrat and Chronicle.*

Is Crime News?

THE young Negro who tried to extort money from a Kansas City family said he formed his plan from stories of kidnapings in the newspapers. The printed details of these crimes first gave him the idea then taught him how to carry it out. Here is proof the printing of such lurid details of crimes is a menace to the public welfare. Does the publishing of such stories serve any good purpose, or is the real excuse the satisfying of low morbid curiosity? Capper's Weekly does not believe crime is real news.—*Capper's Weekly* (Topeka, Kan.).